MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

NO SUCH THING AS A QUEEN BEE.

In number 48, volume 17, of the Farmer for 1849, we ventured to express our belief that the theory of a queen bee—only one female to so many males as were supposed to be in the hive—was not in accordance with the general arrangement of nature, and therefore could not be true. We then expressed our belief as follows:

"The honey bee has been an object of curiosity and study for ages, and we have read almost every treatise that has been written about them from the days of Virgil, who advises to manufacture swarms by *pummeling* a heifer to death, down to the present day. The more we read, the more we find of what we verily believe to be romance. It would take time to mention all our doubts respecting the theories and doctrines advanced by different authors. We will however, state some of them.

We want more evidence to induce us to believe that the "Queen," so called, is a queen—a real female, and that the drones are all males. The reverse would be more comformable to the general principles of nature. We are now inclined to believe that the *Queen* is a *King*, that the working bees are also males, and that the drones are females. This would be equalizing the association much more in accordance with the general routine of nature's laws as exemplified in all gregarious animals. Again, we want more evidence to convince us that the killing of drones by the workers in the fall is a matter of *malice* or *calculation*. Do not the drones begin to die off as many other species of insects do, after having performed their duties of laying eggs or maggots, and propagating new swarms?—These being dead are thrown out as any other useless and foreign matter is thrown out, and in the general clearing of the hives, many are seized before they are quite dead, or cease to struggle.

Our neighbor, Geo. W. Jones, over the way, asked us not long since, if we ever saw a *bee's egg*. We never did. He thinks they are viviparous, or as nearly so as some flies. A few more stubborn facts and considerably less guessing and romancing on this subject, would put the bee business into a more reliable shape."

We had made observations that convinced us that the drones, instead of being males, were females; and that what has been considered a queen was probably a male, and therefore more of a king than a queen.

In many of the insect tribes, the females are more numerous than the males, and after performing their services in producing and rearing the young for the season, die a natural death. The idea, therefore, that the drones are slaughtered in the fall by the working bees, we believe to be incorrect. The drones have performed the part allotted to them by nature, and die. The other bees, by a natural instinct, seize and carry them out, as they do any other useless or offensive matter in the hive; and, in doing this, carry out a large number that have not yet become lifeless. These struggle more or less when seized and dragged off, and they thus appear to be fighting. Indeed, some of them who have not yet become very sluggish, do fight—but they would nevertheless all die and encumber the hive with their dead carcasses if they were not touched by any other bees.

In looking over the last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, we find the following communication in regard to this same subject, in which we are happy to find our views corroborated by the observations and experiments of the writer. We wish he had placed his real name to his communication, but we have faith in his statements, nevertheless:

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I send you the following brief treatise as the result of my observations and experiments on the rearing and management of bees, which I submit to your consideration and disposal.

Having attended to the management of bees during a period of about fifteen years, and having a curiosity to know how the colonies were produced and sustained, together with the various operations which they pass through in constructing their cells and storing the same, I have paid particular attention, as far as possible, to all their movements. For this purpose I provided hives with glass lights, by which means all their operations were easily discovered and ascertained; and by which (among other things) I have brought to light the object of my wish in regard to the mistaken theory, that the queen bee, so termed, is a female and the only producer of all the colonies—a doctrine inconsistent and unnatural, to which I never gave full credit, though sustained by the generality of apiarists and writers on the breeding and economy of bees.

Having examined several periodicals, of which the Boston Cultivator is one, containing instructions on rearing bees and their modus operandi, I am inclined to think their examinations have not been so effectual as those which I have made. Therefore I shall endeavor to show that the majority of bee breeders are in error with regard to the production of colonies.

Firstly, there must be three kinds of bees to form a perfect colony—males, females, and workers or neuters. Without the two former, there would be no increase of the colony; and by the death or loss of the male, the colony would dwindle and become extinct.

There is one bee upon which the dependence of the colony is founded, and by a large majority, if not by all apiarists, that bee is, and ever has been, styled *queen*, of course a *female*, which, they say, lays all the eggs, or spawns as some term them, and one writer (Spencer,) says she lays from ten thousand to thirty thousand per year. But his authority at most is but secondary, as he states that he received his information from another apiarist.

I was recently informed by an apiarist that the queen left the hive only on two occasions; one was to swarm, and the other to be gendered by a drone, which he stated was a male; that the queen went out with him into the air and became impregnated by him, after which she returned to the hive, but the drone never did. This he stated to be not from his own observation, but by information from others. I told him this was an erroneous idea, and the knowledge which I had acquired was sufficient to verify my assertion. A few years since, on purpose to ascertain this point, I furnished a small hive with glass lights, and in it I placed a small late swarm, which amounted to, at most, not over one pint of bees, it being the fifth swarm from one hive. I first laid them on a board for examination, in order to find the queen, so called; and, to my satisfaction, soon found her, but not one drone was found among them. I placed the hive over them, and they readily went up. A few days after this, I caught some drones from another swarm, let one of them into this hive, and watched its motions. It crawled on the floor of the hive for a little distance, when the *so-called "queen"* dropped down and gendered the drone, similar to that of a house-fly. I then put in two more drones, which it did not touch: but on putting in the fourth, the operation was again performed. This I saw plainly, so that there could be no mistake; and it satisfied me that apiarists and others are and have been laboring under a mistake in calling that bee a *queen*. It is a male bee, and should hereafter take the royal title of *king;* and the drones are females, which lay the eggs or spawns. Would it not be an extraordinary circumstance in the order of natural creation, to have so many males for the use of one female? Naturalists must pronounce it an error through ignorance, a phenomenon not known with regard to any other race of animals or insects on earth.

To prove this theory correct, I have dissected this king bee, and with the aid of a glass have found both the sting and organ of generation, both being plainly seen at the same time. Any one who wishes to satisfy himself on this point, may do so by pressing the posterior part of the king bee between his thumb and finger, which will protrude both the sting and generative organ so that they may be seen by the naked eye, which will convince of the fact him who is disposed to make the experiment. An apiarist, who had kept bees for several years, with some others who saw me make the experiment by dissection upon two *king bees which I found dead at the mouth of the hives*, were satisfied that the hypothesis was strictly correct.

Furthermore, I have dissected drones, or the females, and have found the eggs or spawns in some of them, but not in all. This was in the presence of an old apiarist who had kept bees for thirty years, and also some others who were present at the time; all were satisfied with the experiment, and decided that drones are female bees. The examination was in August, the present season, although I had made examinations some years previous, and the result was as satisfactory as at the present time.

Another circumstance I have observed for several seasons; that is, when there is likely to be a scarcity of honey in the fore part of the season, even in the time of breeding, the bees would kill off a portion of the drones. Why should this be, if they were not females? for without doubt, this civil war is to prevent a portion of the breeding on account of the scarcity of honey. This circumstance took place in June fo the present year, 1853.

All writers on bees agree that the working bees have nothing to do with the breeding, except keeping the eggs and young brood warm. This agrees with my own observation and experience.

When I first began to keep bees, I thought but little about the nature of them or their operations, until by conversation with several apiarists and the reading of various publications, I began to consider whether their statements were based on philosophical principles, for it appeared to me there was an error lurking somewhere between us; for I could not make it appear consistent with reason and the natural order of creation, that such a numerous progeny of insects of any race, could be produced by one female, impregnated by several hundreds of males or drones, according to the common absurd theory; and I am still surprised that the credulity of man should be so long imposed upon, seeing the fact can be so easily ascertained.

Under these considerations, I began to investigate the subject in order to ascertain, if possible, which were the progenitors or males, and which were the females of the numerous colonies; and I have at last come to the satisfactory and unerring conclusion, that the bee universally called *queen* is the male, and that the drones are females which produce all the young swarms.

Apiarius Medicus.

HAVE WE A GOOD MILCH COW AMONG US?

We have had good milch cows in Maine, and we dare say we have now. At any rate, some of the greatest milkers on record originated in Maine. We have just perused an address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Hillsborough county, N. H., by John W. Proctor, Esq., of Danvers, Mass. Mr. Proctor is a practical man, and his address is a practical address. He puts in a plea for our native breed of cattle, and urges the necessity of keeping them better and breeding them better. Speaking of milkers, he says:

"Where can be found an animal excelling the Oakes cow for butter? * * * She was a small sized, ordinary looking cow, with a small head and neck, straight back and broad hind parts, with milk vessels of best form and capacity. She was taken when about two years old, by a farmer in Danvers, *from a drove on its way from Maine* to Brighton, without any certificate of pedigree, as many others have been taken, and proving to be a good milker, was sold to his brother Oakes, a shoe manufacturer, to afford milk for his family." An account was kept of the butter made from her in one season. This was in 1816, and from May 17th, when her calf was killed, to December next following, she yielded 16 lbs. of butter per week, besides one quart of milk per day, for the use of the family.

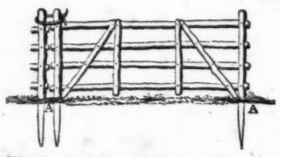
Mr. Proctor says, "of the truth of this statement there is not a shadow of doubt. A more reliable man than Mr. Oakes never lived. I knew him well. But it may be said that she was high fed or she never could have done this. So be it. Can it be expected of any animal to create such produce from nothing? Suppose a cow to yield 20 quarts of milk a day throughout the year, how much do you think would be the weight of the milk? If I figure right, 15,000 lbs., or nearly 8 tons. Can this be expected of a cow without something to feed on?"

We have a list of some other cows in Maine, or that were in Maine. Some of our readers may recollect the account of the Mercer cow, owned by H. Ingalls, Esq., of that town, which yielded, in full flow of feed, 21 lbs. of butter per week. She was a small, ordinary looking cow. She was sold to a gentleman of Lowell, Mass., where she died. As she passed through this city, we had a Daguerreotype taken of her, and we propose to have it engraved and published some future day in the Farmer.

Who has any more such cows in Maine?

GET UP THE FENCING STUFF.

The farmer must have fences of some kind or other. It is a great tax, to be sure, but one that he must meet, and the winter is the best time to prepare for it. Good stone wall is the best fence, but every one who has the material cannot build all he needs, in one year, nor perhaps in a dozen years, and so he must get up fence of another kind until he can get up wall. Others who have not the material to build the wall must of course build fences of wood. In the new and well wooded parts of the State, the principal trouble in building fence is the hauling together the material. In the older parts of the country, the main trouble is to find the materials to haul together.



We often need moveable fences. These should be both light and strong, and we here present a cut of a fence that will meet the wants of the farmer who lives where fencing stuff is not abundant, and he must make use of slender materials—and also of the farmer who want to make a light, moveable fence, whether he has plenty of large material or not.

We would suggest one improvement in it. If you use wire to hold the panels or hurdles together as recommended in the description, we think it would be well to bore a hole through one of the end posts, put the wire through, twist the ends together so as to form a ring, which may be slipped over the post of the next panel, and thus connect them in an easier and more expeditious manner. This ring would always remain with the panel, and not become separated when the fence was taken down, as a withe would be.

The following description of this kind of fence we copy from the Albany Cultivator for 1844:

"Hurdles, or movable fences for confining animals to particular portions of ground, are necessary in many cases, where soiling is extensively practiced; and the operation of thus confining them, possesses in part, the advantages derived from soiling, no portion of the field being touched but that on which they are feeding, which is not left till all the herbage is consumed. The manure, being also thus limited to one spot, may be plowed under before much loss is occasioned by evaporation.

A mode of erecting this kind of fence, lately witnessed by the writer, at the residence of Charles Downing of Newburgh, is at once so neat, cheap and useful, that a figure and description may be of value to others. The fence consists of separate frames or "lengths," one of which is shown by the above figure, with a sharpened post at each end, A. A., driven into holes made in the ground by a crow-bar, and secured at the top by witheing together, though the latter is not indispensable. These pieces are made of round poles or sticks split in two, the flat sides being placed next to the cross bars, which are fastened to them by wrought iron nails at the points of intersection. The points of the posts are driven into the ground to a depth of about fourteen inches.

These frames or lengths of fence, are four feet high and eight feet long—they cost, besides the material, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen in making, or thirty-seven cents a rod. The material would add about thirteen cents more, making half a dollar a rod, for the whole.

Two men put up thirty rods of the fence, securing the tops by withes, in about three hours.

J. J. Thomas."

DO GROWING ANIMALS NEED LIGHT?

There has been a theory with some that the more quiet you can keep a fatting animal, and the darker you can keep the room or pen that he is in, the faster he will fatten.

Now it is evident that all fatting animals should enjoy comparative quietude, and that darkness, as a matter of course, aids this state. Common domestic animals, when kept shut up in a dark place, do not exert themselves much. So far as this is concerned, darkness may be a benefit; but a question arises whether it is otherwise beneficial—whether all the functions of the organs of the body, the easy and harmonious play of which are necessary to perfect health, will not be injured by being deprived of a proper quantity of light!

It is thought by many who have experimented on this subject that they will, and that growing animals especially need light, and if kept in total darkness they will not grow at all.

We know that all young animals love to bask in the sun,—that they never seem to enjoy themselves better than when stretched out in some sunny spot, where the full flow of the light and warmth of the sun will fall upon them unobstructed. Animals that are born in holes and caves, such as foxes, woodchucks, bears, &c., always crawl out, as soon as large enough, to the mouth of their dens, and enjoy a "comfortable nap" in the sun. Hence we infer that light is beneficial to them, and that they should have a chance to enjoy a fair share of it.

For the Maine Farmer.

WITCH-GRASS.

Mr. Editor:—I believe that much of the cultivated land in this State has become foul or weedy, through the neglect of its cultivators. I wish at this time to call the attention of the farmers to a weed (as I term it) called "witch-grass" in our vicinity. I believe this grass to be the worst weed or grass within my knowledge, and I will endeavor to give you the reasons for my belief. In the first place we will consider the land to be cultivated to be well filled with this grass. The first labor required will be ploughing, which will require nearly double the strength or labor to perform it. It will require twice the labor to harrow, and if we plant, it will certainly require twice the labor to hoe it; or, if we sow it with grain, the grass will choke the grain and injure the crop very much. I have seen the grain entirely destroyed in many places where the land was under a high state of cultivation.

I know of farmers who say they were not aware of the bad qualities of this grass when it first made its appearance upon their farms, and therefore permitted it to increase until they say they would give one half the value of their farms if they could have it destroyed.

The farm adjoining mine is filled with this grass, so that it frequently intrudes upon me, and I am very particular to have the roots all dug up and destroyed, believing this to be the cheapest method, for I believe a few hours' labor in this way will save days of hard labor in a few years if it is permitted to increase.

I would warn the farmers to be very careful and prevent the increasing of this grass, for it is a very difficult matter to destroy it after a farm once becomes filled with it.

Orin Foster.

Newry, Feb. 6, 1854.

Note. Witch or couch-grass, is certainly a great pest where you wish to cultivate the land which it infests. It is, however, a very good grass, making excellent hay as well as good grass for pasturage, as it starts early and holds on till frost.

It has two ways of propagating itself—1st by seed, in which it is very prolific; and 2d, by creeping roots, or rather creeping underground branches, with roots at each joint. These branches are very tenacious of life, which renders them exceeding difficult to destroy. Digging up, as our correspondent says, or burying deep, are the best modes. Ed.

SOUTH AMERICAN TEAMS.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, thus describes the teams used the vast plains of that province:

"The products of the country, the great portion of them, have been transported across the country in enormous ox-carts. These carts have been aptly termed 'ships of the desert.' They are of the most primitive build. The wheels are from six to eight feet high, clumsily and heavily made. The fellies will measure about six inches square—the hub is the trunk of a tree, with a hole through it, about six inches in diameter. On a heavy frame, mounted on two such wheels, a cart body is built; four feet wide, from ten to twelve feet long, and six or eight high. This body is a frame work, generally covered with hides, or thatched with rushes; sometimes it is weather-boarded.

These carts will take from two to three tons weight, for which is charged from 80 cents to $1 per 100 lbs. for 100 miles. They are drawn by six or eight oxen, with one or two extra oxen following each cart. The oxen draw by the head, not with a bow and yoke on the neck, as with us. A leather thong passes round the head of the animal at the root of the horns, lashing the yoke close behind the horns on the back of the neck. It is a question whether the ox labors easier in this way, than as yoked with us. I think not. He is, however, under greater control, his head being immovably fastened.

The arrangements for driving are of the most cruel kind. There is a large bamboo suspended inside of the cart, from the top, sufficiently long to reach the leading oxen. To the end of this a sharp iron spike is fastened, with which the animals are goaded. Through a hole in the back of the cart, the driver can run the pole backward, until he can bring his spike to bear upon the nearer oxen, with the exception of the first, for which he has a shorter spear.

Besides this, the driver has a club, about as thick as a man's arm and fourteen or eighteen inches long, with a hole through one end, slung on a leathern string, and hung to a nail in the yoke. With this, the driver, who sometimes sits on the yoke, between the heads of the first pair of oxen, beats them on the horns. This is excessively cruel; the horns are frequently knocked off by the merciless blows!

These carts go on long journeys, occupying six and twelve months. On such journeys they go in troops of a dozen or more, for mutual assistance and protection. They assist each other by uniting their teams to drag the carts over bad portions of the road. Sometimes it is necessary to attach ten or twenty yokes of oxen to a single cart. They can protect themselves, when in a large company, against the Indians. For this purpose, when they halt at night, they draw their carts into a close circle, all fronting the centre, in which circle they encamp. When on a journey they will travel from eight to ten leagues a day, with good roads.

Such is the method of transporting the produce of this country to market, tedious and expensive, and were it not for the great abundance of oxen, it would be utterly impracticable."

To keep Suet. Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses. Mince pie meat may be equally well preserved, if boiled, chopped, and similarly packed.

THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Whose are the sturdy hands
That drive the bright plowshare,
And make the barren lands
Look beautiful and fair?
Who are that little band,
Who labor, sweat, and toil?
The bulwark of our land—
The tillers of the soil!

Who makes this barren earth
A paradise of wealth,
And fills each humble hearth
With plenty, life and health?
Oh! I would have you know,
They are the men of toil—
The men who reap and sow—
The tillers of the soil!

Oh! let me hold the plow,
And drive the bright plowshare,
And feel that on my brow
Toil's honest sweat is there!
Oh! let me sow and reap,
And learn to bind and coil
The yellow, ripened sheaf,
Like a tiller of the soil.

Ye are a nation's stay,
Ye men of worthy strife—
The stars that light the way
To happiness and life.
Then still the plow caress,
Still be your watchword, Toil!
And may God ever bless
The tillers of the soil!

SHOULD CATTLE BE FED THREE TIMES A DAY.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer thinks that sheep and cattle should not be fed three times a day. He says a cow when turned into good grass, will eat with avidity for an hour or two, and then seek repose, when after an hour or so, the ruminating process is commenced, and continued for three or four hours more. The food is in this way thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva before it enters the second stomach to be acted on by the gastric juice and digested. The digestive process will occupy four or five hours. We have, therefore, "allowing two and a half hours for eating, one hour for rest, four hours for rumination and four or five for digestion, eleven or twelve hours between the times when an animal would naturally need feeding." He thinks from this that "feeding animals three times a day is not only unnecessary, but positively injurious."

If the animal is fed at 6 A. M., and again at noon, the ruminating process is not completed, and if fed at 5 P. M., it will not give the animal sufficient time to masticate the food, even by keeping its grinders in constant motion, so that at the best there must be forced on the digestive organs a portion of the food improperly masticated, causing an extra amount of labor for these organs, and at the risk of engendering disease.

His practice has conformed to this theory, and he thinks his stock at least as good as his neighbors', who feed three times a day. He asks those who think differently, to give a reason for their belief, and also to try a lot fed twice a day, against a lot fed three times.

We have always considered it advisable to feed animals three times a day, and have observed animals so fed, on an occasion when the noon's feed has been omitted, manifest all the symptoms of real hunger, eating substances which, under ordinary circumstances, they would not touch. But perhaps we are wrong; at all events, *let us have the experiment.*

[Rural New Yorker.

Manufacture of Fire Kindlers. George Marriott, of Hull, England, has patented a composition made by mixing 18 lbs. of rosin oil, 48 lbs. of tar, which are boiled for two hours in an iron vessel to drive off the water; after this, 66 lbs. of rosin are added and melted. This composition is mixed with charcoal dust, to a proper consistency and then made into neat cakes in moulds, and used for kindling fires rapidly.

ICE-HOUSE MANAGEMENT.

This is a matter of no small importance, yet how often do we see it treated, not only with indifference, but upon the very worst principles possible to insure its preservation; not one ice-house in fifty is constructed upon correct principle—not one in the same number is managed correctly. When we consider that damp and heat are the two great agents of thawing, it should be our endeavor to counteract these by every means in our power. To effect this, ventilation must be had recourse to, and non-conducting materials employed in their erection. Of materials we may observe that stone is of all others, the worst; timber and brick are the best. The usual practice of sinking the ice-houses to a great depth under the surface, is bad; it has only one redeeming property, which is the convenience of filling from the top. Its disadvantages are the difficulty of admitting sufficient ventilation to correct the dampness, which, build them as we may, is sure to exist in underground houses. The conduct of heat from the surrounding soil, and the difficulty of effecting sufficient drainage; these very far overbalance the advantages thus offered. Why are the majority of ice-houses and most cellars, during winter, so much warmer than the surrounding atmosphere? Is it not from the heat conducted through their walls from the surrounding soils? Earth is a much better conductor of heat than air, or, in other words, it communicates its heat to other bodies coming in contact with it much quicker than that element.

Hence the necessity of placing between the earth and the ice some slower conductor of heat, and the slowest conductors we have applicable to the case, are timber, charcoal, or air; both also resist damp, while stone does not, and besides it is a rapid conductor of heat. Water is also a rapid conductor of heat, and instances have been known, where rain water has so percolated the roof of an ice house, that the temperature has been raised to sixty degrees. Hence the necessity of keeping such houses perfectly dry, not only at the top, but also throughout, by sufficient drainage of the melted ice, and by ventilation, to correct the dampness in the atmosphere and wall. Indeed the walls of an ice-house, to be in proper condition, should be as dry as those of a dwelling.

The cheapest and best way of constructing an ice-house is to make its walls double, with a space between them, which should be filled with that excellent non-conductor, charcoal dust. Where timber is cheapest, the house should be boarded inside and out with the charcoal dust between the walls where bricks are cheapest, they should be used. Stone may be safely used with such a good non-conductor between a double wall. Dry saw-dust is also a good non-conductor, and it can be easily obtained every where in our country, but it should not be used unless perfectly dry. [Scientific American.

Palpitation of the Heart Cured by Soda Water. A lady, about forty years of age, had suffered for twelve years from periodical attacks of palpitation of the heart, so violent as to shake the bed on which the patient lay. During one attack, feeling thirsty, she expressed a desire for some soda water. No sooner had she swallowed the first draught than her palpitation left her, and recurred no more until the period of the next attack. As soon as it commenced she sent for her medical attendant, and told him what had occurred a month previously, and requested to be allowed to try the same remedy a second time. He consented, but wishing to ascertain which of the ingredients of the soda water had relieved the complaint, he gave her a dose of citric acid by itself. This had no effect. He then gave her a dose of carbonate of soda, which also failed. He then mixed the powders, and gave her some ordinary soda water, placing his hand at the same time on her heart. The moment she swallowed the first mouthful the palpitation ceased, and recurred no more for that time. From that period, whenever the palpitation came on, she could always stop it by this simple remedy. It appears, from the experiments made by medical men, that carbonic acid was the active element in relieving the complaint, because, until the gas was liberated by the mixture of citric acid and the carbonate of soda, no benefit accrued. [Jour. of Health.

Sore Backs. A correspondent at a distance, writes as follows, which may prove serviceable to some of our readers: "If your horse is troubled with a sore or galled back, rub white lead, softened to a paste with linseed oil, on the injured part, till the sore is completely covered. Some recommend for this purpose a solution of vitriol in water; but the former remedy is far preferable, and, on the whole, more certain to effect a cure. I have known bad galls entirely healed and cured by it in a few days. Wounds on any part of the animal, if not deep and of a serious character, are greatly eased, and disposed to heal rapidly, by this application. Try it!"

[Germantown Telegraph.

Ship Building in Bath. From the Daily Mirror, we learn that ship building in that city, the present season, will be carried on much more extensively than usual. A fleet of thirty ships averaging about 1300 tons each, are now either in process of construction or contracted for, which, at that estimate will make a total of 39,000 tons, within about 10,000 tons of the build of the whole district the past year. It is thought that the build of Bath for 1854, will be at least double that of the preceding year.

Save everything in the shape of refuse or offal; it is all good to make the crops grow. Let your eyes, your mind, your heart, and your hands be all directed to the accumulation and preservation of the materials to make manure. Follow this advice, and your lands will grow rich, and your pockets heavy.

Great Product of Butter. Mr. Thomas Motley, Jr., of Jamaica Plains, states that his four years old Jersey cow, "Flora," has made, during the eight months ending January 18th, four hundred and seven and seven-tenths pounds of butter. Up to November 16th she had no grain. Since then her feed has been three quarts cob and corn meal per day, less than half a bushel of carrots, and oat straw.

[Boston Journal.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

How to make Apple Dumplings. Make a good paste; pare some large apples; cut them in quarters, take out the cores, and in them put a clove and a lemon-peel cut very thin; take a piece of crust, enough for one apple, roll it round, put the quarters together, and roll the crust round it with a little flour on your hand. Have a pot of water boiling, take a clean cloth, dip it into the water, shake flour over it, and tie each dumpling by itself, put them in, and keep the water boiling all the time; if the apples be not large, half an hour will boil them. When they are done enough, take up, lay them on a dish, throw fine sugar over them, and send them to the table with fresh melted butter in a boat, and fine beaten sugar in a saucer. Some persons boil apple dumplings without tying them in a cloth, but they are apt to break and spoil.

Pickling Pork. The following is the method formerly practiced for *baconing*, or pickling pork, by the famous bucaniers of America. First they cut the flesh into long pieces, about an inch and a half thick; and after sprinkling it with salt, and suffering it to remain in that state for twenty-four hours, these slices are next dried in stoves, till they acquire a bony hardness, and a deep brown color. Pork, treated in this manner, if packed in casks, may be preserved for upwards of a whole year; and when soaked in luke-warm water, becomes plump, and has a rosy appearance. It likewise possesses a grateful flavor under the various forms of cookery, and is relished by the most delicate palate.

To Save Soap in Washing. Take two pounds of sal soda, half a pound of good unslaked lime; dissolve them separately in as little hot water as may be necessary; let them stand a few minutes; put the two together; stir the compound, and put it into two gallons of hot rain water, boil the whole twenty minutes, put it away in a tight jar or jug. Put the clothes to soak the night previous to washing; take four pails of soft water to one pint of the compound; mix and boil; wring your clothes from the cold soak and put them in; boil an hour; take them from the boiler; add sufficient cold water to admit the hands; rub them upon the board at discretion, rinse and hang out.

Railway Improvements. D. A. Hopkins, of Elmira, N. Y., has invented several devices pertaining to railroad cars, on which he has applied for patents. The first of these relates to an improved ticket box for the reception of original tickets—the box being so arranged that the tickets cannot be abstracted therefrom. One of these is provided for every car seat, and the tickets are taken therefrom by agents at the end of the line. Another device relates to an improved journal box, and consists in the employment of elastic plates, fitted within the oil box, for the purpose of compensating for the wear of the bearing. Elastic collars are placed at the ends of the box to exclude dust. A third device consists in having an elastic plate in the inner side of the outer end piece of the box, against which the end of the journal bears.

James Ingersoll, of Grafton, Ohio, has invented an improvement in railroad tracks, the object of which is to dispense with the use of frogs on those parts of rail tracks which are provided with switches. The frogs are uncertain in their action, and are liable to some other important objections. To effect the object mentioned, and also to secure a continuous track, a rail is employed, secured to a turning plate arranged between the switch and the rails of the tracks, this rail being so arranged that by means of elbow shifters and other devices connecting with the switch, it will, when the switch is moved in one direction, form a continuous way of the main track, and when changed, of the branch track.

The Ground-Nut Trade. An English paper says:—"We are told in the daily papers that the trade in ground-nuts has become one of very great importance in Western Africa, the barbarous tribes there having taken to cultivating their land instead of occupying themselves with slave-hunting. It is said that nine hundred thousand bushels of this commodity have been received in the present year; that the trade has increased of late at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and that the amount is still rising."

Does Manure sink in Soil. Mr. Mechi states that "so dense a fluid as liquefied manure will filter deeply (five feet) through the heaviest clays, and flow from the pipes in streams." And yet, some writers tell us that manure never sinks in the soil, and others that it "remains about where it is placed." We have seen the effect of the soakings of a manure heap four feet below the surface, in compact earth.

[Boston Cultivator.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1854.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Our readers will find Governor Crosby's Address in to-day's paper. It is well written.—The Governor takes a very common sense view of the subjects he touches upon.

There are two things brought forward by him that we hope the Legislature will act upon in such a manner that the State will be benefited by putting his suggestions into practical form.—One is, the reinstating of the Board of Education. It is true that he does not say they ought to re-establish this Board, but he tells them, in a very polite manner, that the substitute which was adopted when the Board was dissolved is *good for nothing*. Everybody in Maine knows that, by this time, and many, in Maine, never supposed it would be worth a snap. It could not, from the very principles of its organization, be good for anything. The several commissioners, superintendents, or whatever they were called, were to act "solitary and alone,"—one in a county,—no union of effort,—no concert of action with each other,— no agreement in purpose,—no uniformity of plan or system. Each sovereign of his own parish, and that parish, in some instances, so large that he could not traverse it in the way and manner prescribed, if he travelled night and day for a twelvemonth.

How could such a scheme be productive of any benefit to the common schools? We never believed it could. They were told so in the outset, and warned, faithfully warned, not to disturb the Board, which was doing well,—which was bringing up our school system to be, not only a matter of State pride to our own people, but attracting the notice of other States. It had its defects, it is true, but they might have been remedied, and should have been remedied, without demolishing the whole system. Our schools never flourished better than when the Board and the Teachers' Institutes were in full action. The teachers were then, in one sense, an association,—they met for mutual improvement,—they profited by each other's suggestions,—they became acquainted with each other, and went home from the Institutes each with a fellow feeling in his heart towards his brother teacher, and with a love for his calling and an earnest desire to improve and elevate it.

How is it now? Any social meetings of teachers? No. Any enthusiasm among them? No. Any united action in the cause? No. All is calm and cold and lifeless as a frozen corpse.

A meeting was called, last fall, of the friends of education, and also one this winter. How many came together? Let the record answer. A few devoted souls made their appearance, but not enough to form a corporal's guard. There isn't fire enough in the community to get up a glow of warmth in the expiring embers on the educational altars. It was not so in the lifetime of the Board and the Institutes. One blast from

[redacted]

and Agricultural resources of the country? It certainly has. True, the State is still owing a debt, but that very debt is, in one sense, a credit to her. Her scrip is eagerly sought for by cash lenders, who are very willing to pay a premium for it.

This, to be sure, is no reason why we should plunge farther in debt, or be lavish in our expenditures for that which is not useful; but it, at the same time, is an indication that we need not fear to take manly and straightforward action in any plan that will tend to develop the riches of our domain—that will make us acquainted with what our geological and agricultural treasures are—what we have upon which we can rely in the practice of the productive arts, and what we have not. This can only be known but by actual search by men trained to the business, and competent to judge and report to the people what they find.

It is useless to enter into a long argument to prove the utility, nay, the duty of every Government to do this. The comfort, the wealth, the strength of a people depend upon the possession and use of the various minerals which they find scattered about, in the mine, in the quarry, and in the soil. In proportion as they know what they have, and how to use it, are they prosperous and strong. In proportion as they are ignorant of what they have, or how to use what they have, are they weak and dependent.

We hope our Legislature will put the advice of the Governor into practical action before they adjourn.

THE SAN FRANCISCO. COURT OF INQUIRY. A Court of Inquiry, as to the facts connected with the late lamentable loss of the steamer San Francisco, is now in session in New York. It is composed as follows: Major General Winfield Scott, Commander in Chief; Gen. Stanton, Q. M. Department; Col. Sumner, 1st Dragoons; Major John F. Lee, Judge Advocate.

The New York Commercial says the facts to be inquired into will most probably be the following:—

"The facts in relation to the loss of the ill-fated steamer—the conduct of the officers and men belonging to the troops embarked, and more particularly in relation to the manner in which their commanding officer, Col. Gates, discharged the trust reposed in him—the seaworthiness of the vessel—her alleged overloading—and the possibility of the calamity resulting from negligence in examining her."

We shall publish the results of the investigation.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

This blessed Tuesday, while we are now writing, is St. Valentine's day. Now we are not posted up in the history of this same St. Valentine, and do not know all the particulars of the origin of the belief that all the little birds, and big birds too, we suppose, should choose their mates on this day; or why all the boys and girls, old and young, wise or witty, simple or shrewd, should send loving letters, and sentimental letters, and queer letters, and silly letters, and all sorts of letters to each other. All we know about it is this: Our mother used to tell us, when a child, that this was the day when the birds all chose their mates, and we have always believed it was so, for we always noticed that when they came to us in the spring, they were all paired nicely and lovingly together, and we supposed, of course, they did it on St. Valentine's day. Be that as it may, the belief and the customs above named are harmless, or at any rate may be harmless, if followed out in purity and love. We regret, however, to see that in some instances the practice of sending Valentines degenerates into the foolish, and occasionally borders upon the licentious. This should not be countenanced or tolerated. If it must be kept up, let it be done in friendship, in affection and love—it will then become a pleasant day in the calendar.

We do not say this in any churlish spirit, incited by neglect, and the "milk of our human kindness" soured because we have been neglected and received no Valentine. Oh no, indeed. We have been abundantly remembered in this way. Here is one which has been sent us by some young bird with a sympathizing heart, the wings of whose imagination are just beginning to flutter. God bless your young spirit, whoever you are, and shield you from harm, and give you strength forever.

As Valentines are "all the rage,"
A humble one shall fill your page;
For where's the paper—may I ask—
That worthier of this small task?

A task? oh no—it's a delight
For your most noble work to write;
You bring us pleasure every week—
Pleasure from us you do not seek.

Your pages broad do pleasure bring,
From autumn till the gentle spring:
Each week you on your circuits go,
And heed not either rain or snow.

Perhaps you'll say, I flatter you;
I this do not intend to do,
For it may make you selfish, vain—
To see you thus would give me pain.

You are familiar to my sight;
You've been our guest to my delight
Since the first day I can remember—
And I was *thirteen* last November.

And now continue round to go,
Your seeds of truth and virtue sow;
Accept this offering of mine,
Your humble servant,

VALENTIN

FIRES. On Saturday night last, about o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which ceeded from the Cushnoc House. The fire discovered in one of the upper rooms, and made so little headway that it was extinguis without calling on the engines which were on hand. The damage was trifling.

On Monday morning, about seven o'c one of the dry houses near the steam saw on the east side of the river, was found to fire. The engines went over and did good vice. The building was not burnt entirely d and much of the lumber was saved. The is estimated at about $300. It was owne Col. N. Fowler.

Another alarm was given about seven o'c on Monday evening, which came from the side of the river, a short distance above Academy boarding house, on Bangor St The fire was in a house owned by a Mr. nolds, and was extinguished before the eng could reach the place.

FIRES IN GARDINER. We learn from the diner Journal, that on Sunday morning, inst., the Hutchinson building, a short dist above the Factory, was totally consumed. occupants saved but a part of their effects. building was owned by Jacob W. Reed Dresden.

A large three story brick block, on W street, in Gardiner, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning last. The lower story was cupied by Dr. Marble, who had a large apo cary shop well stocked with drugs, and anot tenement on the same floor was occupied Owen Dealey, who kept an extensive assortm of ready made clothing and cloths. In second story was the office of R. H. Gardi Esq., and the third story contained a large H owned and occupied by Hermon lodge of F Masons. We understand that nothing was sa from the building, the fire not being discove until it had burst out from Mr. Dealey's sh in which it probably took. The books papers belonging to Mr. Gardiner, were in t safe, and were not destroyed. We have learned how much insurance there was upon property.

WINTHROP LYCEUM. Having been absent from home we were not able to attend several of the lectures delivered before this Lyceum. The week before last, we listened to a lecture from John W. May, of Winthrop, on the Reign of the Moors in Spain. It was an interesting subject and well written. Our young friend must throw in a little more voice, when he speaks in a large house, so that the *outsiders* may hear too. Last week we had an excellent lecture from Rev. Mr. Skeele, on the persecutions of the Scotch Covenanters. Stern old fellows they were too, and the civilized world is largely indebted to them.

MILITARY CONVENTION AND BALL. Those who are fond of Military matters, will find a convention of the "soldiery" at the State House on the afternoon of the 22d inst., and in the evening there will be a ball, music and dancing with "their *companions in arms*," at the same place. We are informed that officers and members of military companies will appear in uniform. Music by Fales' Brass Band, assisted by eminent musicians from Boston.

"All the world and the rest of mankind" are invited.

CALIFORNIA FARMING. A correspondent of the Kennebec Journal, writing from San Francisco, states the following as facts within his own knowledge:—

"Agriculture has been carried on very extensively the present season, and in a manner that would astonish the Kennebec farmers. Within forty miles of this city, there is one farmer who planted 1700 acres of potatoes, 2500 acres of wheat, and 2500 acres of barley. He owns one steamboat and two schooners, which are exclusively employed in bringing his produce to market. The capital invested is about *half a million*."

After the above, the reader will not find it very difficult to coincide with the writer, when he says: "California is a fast country, and everything is transacted on a big scale,"

SALE OF WOOL SKINS. The wool skins seized recently by the collector of Portland, for violation of the revenue laws, were sold at auction last week, by the Deputy U. S. Marshal. They brought $1,02½ per skin, and were purchased by Mr. C. S. Buckley of this city The gross sale, according to the Argus, amounted to $2060,50.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. In the February number of "old Knick," always a welcome visitor, we are presented with a mezzotint engraving of "Mary Fisher before the Sultan Mohammed IV," accompanied by an interesting poetical article. The communications possess their usual interest, and the Editor's Table is a sure cure for long faces. Samuel Hueston, publisher, 139 Nassau st., N. Y. Terms, $3 per annum.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. This excellent publication is received for the present month. The extra number for Christmas is included with this issue. We have not space for a more extended notice this week. It is issued monthly, by McElrath & Barker, 17 Spruce st., N. Y., at $2 a year.

JOURNAL OF THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A double number (Nos. 3 and 4,) of the Journal of the United Statss Agricultural Society, has just been issued from the press of Bazin & Chandler, Boston.

This work is now under the Editorial care of Wm. S. King, Esq., of Boston, who is also well known as the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

We are glad to find the work coming up in scientific and practical matters applicable to our own soils and varieties of climate in the United States. This is what is expected of a United States Journal. Mr. King having but a short time in which to do his work, has done it well. The work contains a complete report of the transactions of the late National Horse Show, at Springfield, and also many valuable communications from farmers in different sections of the Union, from which we propose to occasionally borrow interesting and valuable matter for our readers. Every farmer in the Union can join the United States Society who wishes to, and by paying his assessment ($2 per annum,) will be entitled to a copy of the Journal, which is published quarterly.

SPLENDID APPLES.

FRIEND THOMPSON'S VALENTINE. *Mr. Editor:* I send you specimens of two varieties of apples, the Blue Pearmain and Greening, grown the past season in the orchard of ——— Kimball, Esq., in the village of Bethel Hill, Oxford Co. Although you are *now* only an *Editor*, I think you will not deny that this fruit is good enough for a Governor of the State of Maine, or any other State.

Can you tell why the Blue Pearmain flourishes so much better relatively in Bethel than in

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Saturday, Feb. 4. Order passed, declaring the office of City Marshal vacant.

Also, an order directing the Mayor to petition the Legislature for a repeal of certain amendments to the City Charter, relative to the Municipal Court, and the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Also, an order directing the payment to Richards & Son of Boston, of balance of $345 due them for liquors.

Also, an order, authorizing the Treasurer to procure loans to the amount of $2000, for the payment of notes against the city, and for liquidation of cost of Riggs' Mill Bridge over and above the appropriation.

Also, an order for the payment of Ward Clerks for 1853, and for payment for the use of Ward rooms.

Petitions referred—of John A. Pettengill, for a new street, from Cony Street to land of Rufus K. Page and of heirs R. C. Vose—of Daniel Bailey, for abatement of taxes.

Roll of Accounts No. 9, was reported and ordered to be paid.

Report of the location of a new street, between Water Street and the river, was recommitted, with instructions to ascertain and report the amount of damages.

Order for the purchase of two iron safes for the use of the city, was referred to the next City Council.

A Convention of the two boards was held for the purpose of electing a City Marshal, (in place of George W. Jones who has left the city.) On the first ballot, Joseph W. Patterson had 13 votes, and Ai Staples 13. When this vote had been declared the Mayor, claimed the right, (under the provisions of the Charter) to throw a casting vote; and accordingly declared Ai Staples elected as City Marshal.

In Board of Aldermen, Messrs, Darius Place, Asaph R. Nichols, and Francis Davis were appointed Auctioneers. [Kennebec Journal.

FROM MEXICO. *New Orleans, Feb.* 12. The Delta has a letter from Minititlan stating that the Tehuantepec road was formally commenced on the 30th of January. Sykes & Co. commenced operations at Suchel on the 25th.

A door and window tax has been established in Mexico.

The correspondence of Count Raousset de Boulbon has been intercepted and published, showing an extensive conspiracy for revolutionizing Sonora and Lower California. Large bodies of men have been seen marching thither from San Francisco.

A conductor had arrived at Vera Cruz with two millions in silver, which was mostly taken by the English steamer.

The bark Lady Suffolk had sailed from Yucatan with several hundred troops for the Indian war.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Salt. In Syracuse, N. Y., during the past year, 5,404,453 bushels of salt were manufactured—about four-fifths of which was fine salt. This was a much larger quantity than has been made during any year of the last ten, except 1849, when about five million bushels were manufactured. During 1853, 92,491 bushels of Onondaga salt reached tide water, 1,055,723 were received at Buffalo, 2,724,264 at Oswego, and 14,685 bushels at Whitehall.

For the best Life Boat. The Massachusetts Humane Society have offered a premium of $500 for the best life boat, and $100 for the best carriage by which to transport the same on the coast. Boats and carriages competing for the prize will be tested in August next before a committee chosen by the trustees of the society. The boats must not be expensive, nor exceed 1000 pounds in weight.

Destructive Fire in London. On the night of Saturday, Jan. 7, a destructive fire broke out in Cheapside, in which are the residences of some of the most wealthy persons of the metropolis. The fire raged for eight or ten hours, and the property destroyed was valued at $400,000.

Sir John Franklin. The British Admiralty have announced that if intelligence of Sir John Franklin or his ships, the Erebus and Terror, and of the officers and crews being alive, is not received by the 31st of March next, they will be considered as having died in her Majesty's service.

Fire at Thorndike. On the morning of Wednesday of last week, Willis' (saw) mill, so called, in Thorndike, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by S. S. Lewis, of Belfast. Partially insurred; loss in all $600.

Potatoes. In Warren county and other portions of the upper part of Pennsylvania, potatoes are selling for 37 and 40 cents per bushel. In New York they are quoted at $3 50 per bbl. In Boston, potatoes bring from $1 to $1 25 per bushel, and the best article can hardly be obtained at any price.

Hydrophobia among the Indians. We learn from the Buffalo Rough Notes, that hydrophobia prevails to an alarming extent on the Indian Reservation at Cattaraugus Creek. Several of the family of Bluesky, one of the chiefs of the tribe, have died within a few days, from eating the flesh of a cow which was bitten by a rabid dog, and Bluesky himself is thought to be beyond medical aid.

Turkish Spunk. With regard to the progress of hostilities in Asia, there is an absence of any further information. Among minor occurrences lately narrated is an instance of determination on the part of a Turkish sailor which has inflicted great mortification on the Russians at Sebastopol. Some time before the battle of Sinope they captured a Turkish steamer in the Black Sea, and a week or two ago, while this prize was lying at Sebastopol, one of the seamen who had been taken in her, contrived to get into the hold and to create a leak which caused her to founder with everything she had on board.

Death of a Distinguished Navy Officer. On Sunday, the 5th inst., about midnight, Commander James B. Cooper, of the United States Navy, died at Haddenfield, N. J., at the advanced age of 93 years. He was the last survivor of "Lee's Legion," so celebrated during the war of the Revolution.

ROW AT THE JAIL.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. About half-past five o'clock last evening, some prisoners confined in the county jail made a determined assault upon the jailer, Mr. Doe, with a view to escape. Four prisoners, it appears, were confined in one cell—Remick, sentenced at the last court, for an assault upon Marshal Jones, Chute, awaiting trial for stealing a horse and wagon in Sidney, and two others. Mr. Doe opened the cell door for the purpose of allowing them to empty their slop buckets, as usual, and Remick passed into the walk with them. Chute came to the cell door with a bundle of clothes which he said he wished to have washed, and as Mr. Doe took them, sprang upon him and endeavored to throw him down, when a severe struggle took place. Mr. Doe held in his hand a bar of iron about two feet long, used to secure the door, with which he struck Chute a number of times, until at last Chute got possession of it and dealt the jailer a heavy blow on the head, and broke away.

In the meantime, Remick had seized the assistant at the door, threw him down, and made his escape into the street. Mr. Doe was partially stunned by the blow, and blinded by the flow of blood, but managed to get into the street and give the alarm, so that a number of persons joined in the pursuit, and overtook Chute near the Universalist Church. He drew a knife, and threatened to stab any one who approached, but was knocked down with a club, and carried back to jail. The other prisoners did not leave the cell. At the present writing, Remick is still at large. Mr. Doe's injuries, although severe, are not dangerous. [Kennebec Journal. 10th.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Mr. D. L. Gregg, American Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, has arrived at Honolulu, and was presented to the Government by Hon. Luther Severance, Ex-Commissioner. The King was prevented by indisposition from receiving the new Commissioner in person, but deputized his royal highness, Kuhina Nui, to perform the ceremonies of the occasion.

At the time of presenting Mr. Gregg, Mr. Severance took his official leave of the Government.

The following is Mr. Severance's address:

Regretting the illness which has prevented the presence of the King, I beg to address his majesty through your highness.

My successor in the office of Commissioner of the United States having arrived, it becomes my duty to take leave of your Majesty. In doing so, it is a source of much gratification to me that, in the three years I have had the honor of residing here as diplomatic representative, I have had no unpleasant collision with your Majesty's Government, and that your relations with the United States are of the most friendly character. While I live, I shall not cease to look with deep interest upon the progress of your Island Kingdom, with an anxious desire for the welfare of your people, and of the foreign residents, who have chosen these salubrious Islands for their abiding place. I now have the honor to introduce to your Majesty Mr. David L. Gregg, who has been appointed by the President as Commissioner of the United States.

The new Commissioner being thus introduced, made a pertinent reply, in which he stated that he should pursue such a policy as would secure to the United States and the Hawaian Kingdom the mutual advantages of peace and perpetual amity. [California paper.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS. *New Orleans, Feb.* 4. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Charles Belcher, just arrived from Nashville, caught fire and in a short time was totally consumed, with her valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, and Western produce. Many passengers who were in the cabin escaped barely with their lives, but 15 or 20 negroes perished in the flames. The fire spread to the steamer Natchez, just arrived, and which, with her cargo of 2000 bales of cotton, were entirely destroyed. The steamboat Cairo next caught fire and was burnt. A number of barges with produce consigned to various houses, were also greatly damaged. The whole loss is estimated at one million dollars.

Feb. 5. Six steamboats were destroyed in the fire yesterday, viz: The Charles Belcher, Natchez, Mohegan, Grand Turk, Leah and Luna. They were valued at $800,000, were mostly insured in Western offices. The remainder of the property destroyed was mostly insured in this city, and in the Crescent office. The total loss is estimated from seven hundred thousand to one million dollars.

There was a fire this morning in Chartres St., which destroyed two valuable shops, and damaged two others. Loss estimated at $100,000.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Cutler, the report of the Treasurer of State was taken up and referred to a committee of three on the part of the Senate, in concurrence with the House.

A message was received from the House (by the Clerk,) informing the Senate that the House concur with the Senate in meeting that body in convention this day at 10 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the choice of seven Councilors, and Secretary of State, for the current political year.

At the appointed hour the Senate went into convention with the House. [See House proceedings.

When the Senate had returned, orders were passed directing the Secretary to notify the Councilors, and Secretary of State elect, of their election.

HOUSE. Agreeably to vote of both branches, the Legislature met in convention at the Representatives' Hall, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of choosing Councilors and a Secretary of State.

A committee of seven was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Councilors, who subsequently reported as follows:—

Whole number of ballots,	174
Necessary to a choice,	88
Oliver Dow has	81
William Buxton,	168
Thaddeus Weeks,	138
Samuel P. Shaw,	168
Horatio H. Johnson,	131
Theodore C. Woodman,	169
Thomas S. Pullen,	78
Gideon Tucker,	89
Charles A. Everett,	94
John Raymond,	33
John C. Knowlton,	35
Scattering,	26

and William Buxton, T. Weeks, S. P. Shaw, H. H. Johnson, T. C. Woodman, Gideon Tucker, and Charles A. Everett were declared duly and constitutionally elected Councilors to advise the Governor for the current political year.

The same committee were appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Secretary of State, and having attended to that duty reported:

Whole number of ballots,	169
Necessary to a choice,	85
Alden S. Jackson had	96
Joseph Baker,	72
Gideon Tucker,	1
Blanks,	2

and Alden S. Jackson was declared duly and constitutionally elected Secretary of State for the current political year.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

SENATE. Mr Hayes, by leave, laid on the table a Resolve authorizing the county of York to procure a loan to erect county buildings, and the same was referred to the delegation from York county.

On motion of Mr. Prince,

Ordered, That the Senate hold one session each day, until otherwise provided, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., except Monday, when it shall commence at 11 o'clock.

The committee to wait upon Hon. Wm. G. Crosby and inform him of his election, reported that they had attended to to that duty, and that the Governor elect was ready to take and subscribe the oaths of office at such time as the Legislature might designate.

On motion of Mr. Cutler, a message was sent to the House proposing a convention of the two houses this day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect.

A message was subsequently received from the House concurring in the foregoing proposition for a convention.

At 11 o'clock the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House for that purpose. [See House proceedings.]

The Senate having returned—

Mr. Cutler, from the Joint Select Committee on the Treasurer's Report, reported favorable on the condition of the Treasurer's accounts; which report was accepted.

A message was received from the House, proposing a convention forthwith to qualify the Council elect.

The Senate concurred, and immediately repaired to the House of Representatives.

On returning the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Norridgewock, the resolves relating to Free Institutions in Nebraska were taken up and referred to a joint select committee. [Not appointed.]

The committee to wait upon and notify Hon. Wm. G. Crosby of his election as Governor, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and the Governor elect was pleased to say that he accepted the office, and would attend a convention of the two houses forthwith for the purpose of being qualified.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention of the two houses for the purpose of qualifying the Governor. The House concurred.

The Senate then came in, and a convention was formed.

A message was sent to the Governor elect, informing him that the two houses of the legislature were in convention assembled for the purpose of administering to him the qualifying oaths. To this message the Governor elect replied that he would attend the convention forthwith.

The Governor elect then came in, attended by the Council, heads of executive departments, and attorney general, and before the President of the Senate and in the presence of the two houses, took and subscribed the oaths of office.

The Secretary of State made the usual proclamation.

The Governor then delivered his message, (which will be found in another column.)

Communications having been received from Wm. Buxton, Horatio H. Johnson, Samuel P. Shaw, and Thaddeus Weeks, Councilors elect, signifying their acceptance and readiness to be qualified, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a convention of the two houses for the purpose of qualifying the Councilors elect. The Senate subsequently concurred. The Senate then came in, and a convention was formed.

The Secretary of the Senate was charged with a message to the Councilors elect, informing them of the existence and object of the convention, who subsequently reported that the Councilors elect would attend the convention forthwith.

They then came in and were qualified.

The convention then separated, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

SENATE. Mr. Whidden presented a petition from the Commissioner of the County of Washington, for authority to obtain a loan not exceeding $12,000, to erect County buildings. Referred to the delegation from Washington County.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolve proposing to go into an election, in concurrence with the House, for a U. S. Senator to-morrow, at 12 M.

An amendment was passed, striking out that portion of the resolve which provided that the ballotings should be continued, (if no election is made,) from day to day till the hour of adjournment, till otherwise ordered.

The Chair then gave notice that he would proceed to announce the standing Committees.

A debate here sprung up on the organization of the Senate, and a motion to re-organize to-morrow was made, which the Chair refused to entertain.

Mr. McCobb then offered a resolve that the present organization be declared the permanent organization of the Senate.

The Chair ruled this not in order.

After a long debate, however, Mr. McCobb's resolution was passed by a vote of 17 to 11.

The resolve to go into the election of U. S. Senator was then then taken up, and after a long debate, it was passed.

The committee of the York county delegation made a report of a resolve authorizing the county of York to procure a loan not exceeding $18,000. for the purpose of erecting fire proof county buildings, which was laid on the table.

HOUSE. Report of Committee on Treasurer's Report was received from the Senate, and accepted in concurrence.

The Chair announced the committee on the Nebraska resolutions, on the part of the House.

A resolution was received from the Senate designating Friday the 10 inst. at 12 o'clock as a time for balloting for U. S. Senator, and passed in concurrence.

An order proposing a convention for the election of a State Treasurer, was laid on the table. Adj.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

SENATE. The Chair announced, as follows, the standing Committees of the Senate.

On Bills in the Second Reading—Messrs. Vinton, Cutler, Robinson, Morrell, Blake, Harriman, Davis, Clarke, W. Lowell, West, Hubbard, Drisco and Crehore.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Muzzy, Stark, Prince, Hayes, McCobb, Whidden, Young, Farwell, Berry, Drisco, Gould, Torsey.

The Chair then announced the Joint Standing Committees on the part of the Senate. [We defer their publication until joined by the House.]

Several petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Hayes presented a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

At 12 o'clock (the hour assigned to ballot for U. S. Senator,) a committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for U. S. Senator. Having attended to their duty, the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	31
Necessary to a choice,	16
Wm. Pitt Fessenden had	16
Lot M. Morrill,	12
John Hubbard,	3

The report was accepted, and Wm. Pitt Fessenden declared duly elected United States Senator for six years from and after the third of March last, on the part of the Senate.

A message was received from the House announcing the election of William Pitt Fessenden for U. S. Senator for six years on the part of that branch.

Adjourned

HOUSE. Resolves concerning cheap ocean postage were laid on the table.

Several papers were passed in concurrence.

At 12 o'clock the House balloted for U. S. Senator.

A committee was appointed to receive and count votes, who reported that the

Whole number of votes was	146
Necessary to a choice	74
Wm. P. Fessenden had	78
Lot M. Morrill	64
John Hubbard	3
Josiah S. Little	1

Mr. Fessenden was declared elected, and Mr. Hill of Bangor was charged with a message to the Senate, informing that body of the fact.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the election, on its part, of Wm. P. Fessenden, as U. S. Senator.

On motion of Mr. Gilman, of Brunswick, Thursday next, at 11 o'clock was assigned for the election of Treasurer of State. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

SENATE. Mr. Whidden, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolve granting leave to the county of Washington to procure a loan of $12,000 for the erection of county buildings. The resolve was read once, and Monday next at 11 o'clock assigned for second reading.

The Senate then went into convention with the House, to qualify Councilors elect.

Petitions presented and referred—of E. G. Drummond et als for an appropriation for Presque Isle road; of Abner Oakes et als for incorporation of the Maine Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; of the Penobscot Boom Corporation, for an act establishing and regulating the rate of tolls.

HOUSE. A message was sent to the Senate requesting a convention of the two branches forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying Messrs. Tucker and Woodman, Councilors elect.

The credentials of Peol Sooxis, Representative of the Oldtown tribe of Indians, and of Joe Lola Salmonas, Representative of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians were presented and referred to the committee on elections.

At fifteen minutes before eleven, the Senate came in, and the necessary oaths were admininistered to Messrs. Tucker and Woodman.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

There being no quorum in either branch, no business was done.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, presented the petition of the New York Geographical Society, asking for the establishment of a common international standard of weights and measures, and also for a common meridian line.

A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Smith, who enlisted as a soldier in the Missouri regiment, and served eight months in the Mexican war, was passed.

Mr. Shields, from the Joint Committee on the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, made a report, recapitulating the facts of the disaster, and submitting resolutions requesting the President to have three gold medals prepared to be presented to the captains of the Three Bells, Kilby and Antarctic, respectively; also providing that a sum not exceeding $100,000, be appropriated to the officers and crews of the three vessels.

Mr Gwin objected to the passage of the resolutions, and said he would hereafter offer a minority report.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up, when

Mr. Wade of Ohio, made a strong and spirited speech in opposition, speaking until the adjournment.

HOUSE. A memorial was received this morning from Governor Davis, of Oregon, asking additional appropriations for the expenses of the Kaguse war in that Territory prior to its organization.

A resolution was passed, calling for the official correspondence between Humphrey Marshall, our late Commissioner to China, and the State Department.

Several bills were reported. Among them one for annuling all existing contracts for carrying the ocean mails, and purchasing the steamers of the various lines; also for making new contracts, by public advertisement, &c.; and another providing a semi-monthly mail steamer between San Francisco and China. Both referred to the Committee of the Whole.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

A bill was passed granting to Minnesota alternate sections of land twelve miles wide, to aid in the construction of a railroad. The quantity of land granted is one million of acres.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

HOUSE. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Clark, appropriating $10,000 for the collection of Agricultural statistics and procuring of seeds, led to a long debate, which assumed a sectional tone. The amendment was adopted.

An amendment appropriating $530,000 to purchase the New York Assay Office buildings, was also adopted.

Other amendments were acted on, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

SENATE. In the Senate several memorials from Quakers and others were presented against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Everett spoke on the Nebraska bill.

HOUSE. The House went into Committee on the Defficiency Bill, and discussed it until the adjournment.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

SENATE. In the Senate, the French Spoliation Bill was taken up and debated, and finally postponed.

The Nebraska Bill was then taken up.

HOUSE. The Deficiency Bill was to-day rejected in the House, by a vote of 93 nays to 57 yeas. Much commotion ensued.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

SENATE. After the transaction of private bills, the Nebraska bill was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment, when the bill was postponed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Houston made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a new Deficiency bill. The House then went into the Committee on the private calendar, and on rising, adjourned to Monday.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHER FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN MAINE.

The undersigned would give notice of an adjourned meeting of the Maine Educational Association, to be held in Winthrop Hall, at Augusta, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. A lecture from Prof. Brooks, of Waterville College, may be expected on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, and perhaps other lectures from other gentlemen during the meeting. The members of the Association are urged to be prompt in their attendance; upon the friends of education throughout the state we would press the importance of sustaining a movement so well calculated to do good as is the State Association which has been formed; and upon teachers we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of becoming members of this body, the object of whose existence is mainly their improvement. The responsibility of sustaining this organization rests chiefly with them; and they, more directly than any others, and in a larger degree, are to reap the advantages of such an association. Can it be that, having formed one, it shall languish and die for the want of the support of those who may be so largely benefited by its existence? Teachers! shall it longer be the disgrace of our state, and of us as a body, that Maine has no Teachers' Association, and no organization as a substitute? Should it not rather be hailed as a token of good, that we have now a means of deriving directly some advantage from the experience of others? Let not, then, any teacher who considers himself worthy of the name absent himself, for a trifling excuse, from this meeting.

In one of the most important movements of the present age, Maine stands in the front rank, and indeed leads the whole civilized world; but in reference to the cause of popular education, it is not so; several of the states of the Union go before her. Some few cities and towns are doing well, but as far as any public manifestation is concerned, a general apathy is shown. This ought not so to be; other states have their state organizations, with full and spirited meetings; why may not Maine do as well!

We have the same facilities, we have as intelligent and energetic a population as other states, and can as well sustain as efficient an organization, like the one whose claims we now advocate, or a Board of Public Instruction, under the patronage of our state government. It has long been felt desirable to have some organization which might give concert of action to the friends of popular education, and should any of those engaged in the cause the benefit of the experience of their fellow laborers: such an organization has been formed, and the Association of whose meeting we now give notice, struggles for its existence. In the helplessness of its infancy, we are called upon to give support to that which, if cherished now, will soon render very material aid in advancing the cause of education.

A. B. WIGGIN, *For the Executive Com. of the M. E. Association.*

CAMPHENE IN OMNIBUSES. An action for damages was yesterday brought in the Marine Court, on the ground of injuries done to the complainant by the explosion of a camphene lamp in a public stage. Judge Thompson held that, from the well known danger of camphene, its use in an omnibus made a party liable for damages which, in consequence of the said use, may ensue. Judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiff, for $100, the amount of alleged damage. [New York Evening Post.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Thursday last. Her news, which is five days later, we give below.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Queen would open Parliament in person on the 31st of January.

The factory strikes have nearly terminated. In Preston the hands of one or two mills have offered to go in on certain conditions. The strike at Hindley has terminated, the remnant of those who were out having resumed work at the prices paid in July last (in August an advance of ten per cent. was given.) In Wigan the mills are all running, and the number of hands out is estimated at scarcely one-tenth of the entire body.

Another famine is threatened in Ireland. Provisions are enormously high, and still going upward. In some parts of Limerick the people are suffering deplorably from want of food.

The ship Antarctic had arrived out with the rescued passengers from the steamship San Francisco.

The splendid new iron emigrant ship Tayleur, from Liverpool for Melbourne, struck a sunken rock in Dublin Bay; 400 lives were lost. Several other smaller casualties also occurred along the Irish coast.

THE TURKISH WAR. No official reply is received from the Czar of Russia relative to the Eastern question. There is no abatement in actual hostilities, and the preparations for war are continued, but no further battles are reported, either on the Danube or in Asia.

The allied fleets were last seen steering for Batoum, with a fair wind. The Russian fleet is also at sea.

The English people, seeing the imminence of war, appear to have made up their minds to the necessity, and quietly accept it.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that it has transpired that the Czar's final reply will be a contemptuous refusal of the Vienna note; also referring Turkey to Prince Gortschakoff for further particulars; asserting positively that Russia will not give up one jot of Prince Menschikoff's first demand.

BERLIN, *Monday Eve.* The Czar insists, as a preliminary condition of negotiations, that the neutrality of the allied fleet in the Black Sea, shall be declared in a formal document.

Austria is said to have notified Russia of her fixed determination to maintain an armed neutrality, provided the Czar adheres to his engagement, that he aims at no territorial aggrandizement. If this pledge is broken, Austria would assume a hostile attitude towards Russia.

PERSIA. It is again asserted that the Shah of Persia has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Russia, and that the English and Turkish envoys have, in consequence, quitted Teheran. Persia is said to be collecting three armies—one is to operate in Georgia, under the orders of Prince Woronzoff; the second is to attack the Pashalic of Bagdad; while the third is to take a position on the coast of the Persian Gulf to prevent the landing of the English. Russia will defray the expenses of the war.

INDIA AND CHINA. The India and China mail is telegraphed, with Calcutta dates to the 20th. Trade in India dull.

Dates from Hong Kong are to the 11th of December.

A conspiracy at Rangoon was frustrated November 23d, by the preparations of the British authorities.

The President of

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The people of this State have confided to you an important trust. You have accepted it, and pledged yourselves to the faithful performance of the duties it devolves upon you. What these duties are, the constitution briefly defines in conferring upon you the authority to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defence and benefit of the people. The people have a right to require of you a strict adherence to the line of duty thus clearly indicated. Any deviation from it must lead to the assumption of authority not conferred, the exercise of functions not delegated. The welfare of the people, the destinies of the State for the time being are entrusted to your keeping; and, viewed aright, it is a high, a momentous trust,—one not thoughtlessly to be assumed, nor lightly to be regarded—one which should quicken every mind with a conviction of responsibility, and a stedfast resolution that the protection of the people's rights, the promotion of their interests, shall constitute the sole object of deliberation, and that nothing foreign to that object shall be permitted to occupy your time or thought as legislators.

In this brief allusion to your duties and responsibilities, I am not unmindful of those which are attached to the position which you, as representatives of the people, and in the mode provided by the constitution, have assigned to me. I assume anew those responsibilities, and enter upon the performance of those duties, looking for strength and guidance to Him who presides over the destinies of men and nations. The obligations of the oath of fidelity rest upon us alike. Let it be our earnest effort and highest ambition to be alike faithful to duty.

You have surrounded me with constitutional advisers of my own political faith,—men in whose ability, wisdom, and honesty of purpose, I have the highest confidence. It was on your part, it is true, but a simple act of justice; yet one which demands from me an expression of gratitude which I cheerfully render, for the magnimity which promoted it. I fully recognize the additional authority with which it invests me, and the additional responsibility it imposes. The obligation I am under to assume the one, forbids that I should shrink from the exercise of the other.

In the popular phraseology of the day, which I may be excused for employing, my administration of the financial affairs of the State, so far as I am immediately concerned, will be with a single eye to that economy which is most in harmony with the idea of a republican form of government. So far as lies in my power, the public treasury, and the public domain, shall be protected from peculation and plunder. Believing that the supreme Executive of the State is in a high degree responsible for the faithful execution of the laws, in the selection of the officers charged with the performance of that duty, I shall appoint those only who are honest and capable; and I entertain the belief that I shall find the necessary number among those whose political sentiments harmonize with my own. I make this early and public declaration for the purpose of relieving others as well as myself from any unnecessary expenditure of time and effort in this direction.

Political parties are incident to every form of government in which freedom of thought and utterance are tolerated. Their existence is not to be deprecated, for in the weakness of human nature, it is to the watchful eye which each keeps upon the movement of the other, that we can look with confidence for integrity in the administration of government, and the preservation of civil liberty. It is only when plunder, rather than principle, becomes the cohesive power of party, that party becomes an unmitigated evil. Political parties should be, as with us they have long been, and as I trust they ever may be, the exponents of principles. To abandon the one, is to renounce the other. The right of every man so to do is unquestionable: convinced of error, that right becomes a duty; a duty which should be discharged boldly, fearlessly, manfully. No paltry subterfuge should be permitted to serve as an apology—no anticipations of personal profit or aggrandizement admitted as a justification for the abandonment of party and principle. The integrity of the individual members of political parties, of the parties themselves, and of the Union, are synonymous; and each involves the destiny of the other.

Although, in the estimation of many, party is shorn of its crown and sceptre, it is not yet dethroned. Party creeds are not yet abolished. They are fully represented in your body, but I am unable to anticipate any question to come before you for consideration, which will furnish occasion for the discussion of articles of political faith, or their modes of action; or any matter, save one, which may call into exercise partisan feeling. I refer to the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy, existing in the representation from this State in the Senate of the United States; and I must be permitted to express the hope, perhaps a futile one, that this matter may be finally disposed of at an early stage of the session, and not permitted to interfere with or retard the more important business for which you are convened. Such being the condition of things, I am unable to discover aught which should prevent you from entering with alacrity and harmony upon the work assigned you, and from furnishing your constituents, by a diligent improvement of time, with conclusive evidence that devotion to their interests rather than the passion for place and its emoluments, is with you a controlling principle.

It is part of the duty imposed upon the Chief Magistrate to give to the Legislature, from time to time, information of the condition of the State, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. The annual reports of the State Treasurer, the Land Agent, the Adjutant General, and the Executive officers of the several state institutions will be in due time laid before you. Those Reports will furnish you with all necessary information in relation to the present condition of the finances of the State, its lands and other properties, and its Institutions.

In performance of the other branch of duty adverted to, allow me to recommend to you, first of all, to legislate no more than the unquestionable wants of the people, the protection of their rights, and the promotion of their interests render absolutely necessary. The time has not yet arrived for the promulgation of the doctrine that no further legislation is needed. New combinations of circumstances, new emergencies will of course continue to arise, as new fields of enterprise are opened, calling for the exercise of the legislative power.

But it has been for some time very apparent that the demand for legislation far exceeded the necessity for it. Legislation on one side to meet the wishes of the whole people, but designed in reality to meet some case which has arisen between individuals, to say nothing of the injustice it may occasion to one of the parties, tends materially to diminish public confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the law making power. The attempt to provide by law for every case which may by possibility arise will ever prove an idle one. It is in vain to look for perfection in human legislation. The attempt to arrive at it by amendments usually defeats its object, or, at least, leaves it unattained. As a choice of evils I hold it to be wiser, more for the interests of the people oftentimes, to retain upon the statute book a law as it is, even although imperfect in some of its provisions, than to be perpetually laboring to amend it. It is a legal maxim, that every man is presumed to know the law. Such being the rule recognized and enforced by our courts in the administration of justice, it is in justice due to every man that our laws should be as few and as free from complexity as possible.

No trifling portion of the sessions of the Legislature is often consumed in what is termed special legislation; legislation directly for individuals, but presumed to be, indirectly, for the benefit of the whole people. Such legislation is incident to the business enterprise which characterizes us as a people: no exception is to be taken to it as such. But it will not be amiss for me to remind you, that in so legislating for one individual you should exercise careful regard for the interests of others, and see well to it that the natural rights of every citizen, as well as those secured by the Constitution, are not infringed.

There are a few subjects of general interest, to which I desire, very briefly, to direct your attention at this time, reserving as a subject for future communication others of minor importance.

The contract entered into by the Commissioners appointed at the annual session of the Legislature for the purchase of the public lands lying in this State belonging to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and ratified by the Legislature at its special session has been perfected and the title of Massachusetts transferred to this State. The conflicting interests, which, during the greater portion of our existence as an independent State, have embarrassed the management of our public lands, and in no slight degree retarded their settlement and improvement have ceased to exist, and we are now at liberty to adopt and pursue, unembarrassed, such system and policy in the management and disposal of the entire public domain as may be deemed most for our interest. What the wisest policy is you are to decide, and it is a question upon which there will be found to be, probably, no little diversity of opinion.

The first instalment of the debt incurred in the purchase of the Massachusetts land will not become due until the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The necessity for a forced sale of the lands purchased, therefore, does not now exist. Yet, for many reasons most obvious to every mind, immediate sales, to any amount, of lands suitable for agricultural purposes, to such as will enter upon and improve them with a view to a permanent settlement, are desirable. No readier method of augmenting the resources of the State can be devised than by adding to its population and taxable property. Sales of lands to actual settlers tend directly to this end; and that will be judicious legislation which holds out strong inducements to the young, industrious and enterprizing population of our own and other States to become purchasers. How strong those inducements should be I will not undertake to decide; but it requires no great amount of arithmetical skill to arrive at a result that the acquisition of any one industrious, intelligent, enterprising citizen is worth far more to the State than the lot of land he enters upon and cultivates would be were it to remain uncultivated.

It has therefore been regarded sound policy for the State to encourage settlements upon her lands by aiding, directly or indirectly, in the construction of roads and bridges, in relieving settlers from some of the burthens of citizenship, and granting to them certain rights and privileges. I see no reason why this policy should be abandoned. An examination of the subject may bring your minds to the conclusion that it will be for the interest of the State to offer still stronger inducements, by adopting a policy more liberal, even, than she has heretofore done in this particular.

Although the suggestion before made applies more particularly to sales of lands adapted to agricultural purposes, it is, with some qualifications, equally applicable to a portion of those usually denominated timber lands. To throw into the market at once all timber lands, or to withdraw them entirely, would be, to my mind, alike inexpedient and injudicious. They should be carefully, not penuriously, husbanded as a fund from which the debt incurred in their purchase and management is ultimately to be paid, and at the same time employed as a means of developing and employing the enterprize and industrial efforts of our citizens. With a view to the attainment of the object last named, it seems to me that it will be just, as well as judicious, that such legislation shall be had as will enable men of limited capital, seeking a field for the investment of their labor by practical operations, to become purchasers directly from the State. This may be accomplished by providing for the sale of sections of townships in the same mode, and upon the same terms, as entire townships may be sold; and, perhaps, by granting limited *permits* in some localities, when upon examination it shall be deemed advantageous to the State to dispose of the timber without the soil.

There will still remain a large quantity of land well timbered, which, although not demanded by the present exigencies of the market, must be eventually, and that a much enhanced price. This territory the State will do well to retain as a safe investment, and to meet the demand which, in the natural course of business, will from time to time arise.

All sales of public lands except such as are required for settling purposes having been suspended, by virtue of a Resolve passed at the last session, the subject will very properly come before you for consideration. The act prescribing the mode of selling, passed at the last annual session, providing for sales on sealed proposals, after public notice, although imperfect in its details, comprises substantially the view I entertain of the best and safest policy to be adopted. Under such or similar enactments a fair field is opened for honorable competition among purchasers, and the possibility of favoritism excluded. Without intending to join in the popular clamor against the administration of the affairs of the Land Office, which has for many years prevailed, and without intending to express any distrust of the gentlemen who have successively had charge of it, I feel it to be due to those who may succeed them, to the general peace and harmony of all interested, to recommend to you to carefully define by legislation the duties of the Land Agent, and to confer upon that officer no more discretionary power than is absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of those duties. I make the recommendation not from any apprehension that any discretionary power conferred will be abused, but for the purpose of relieving the office from many embarrassments and responsibilities which render the performance of its duties unnecessarily irksome to the incumbent, and serve to arouse jealousies and furnish an apology for imputations which should not exist against any department of government.

By reference to the map of the State it will be perceived that a large proportion of our public lands lie upon the waters of the St. John. The products and business of that country will naturally follow the water-courses and flow to the city of St. John. The railroad now in progress from St. Andrews to Woodstock, thence to be continued to the Madawaska settlement, will afford a still further facility, and have an additional tendency to carry the business of the north eastern section of our State to the Province of New Brunswick. If there is any mode by which the business and trade of that region can be saved to the State, the settlement of the Aroostook country promoted, and the value of the public lands increased, it is most assuredly for the interest of the State to adopt it. The most obvious, and, perhaps, the only mode is by furnishing facilities for transportation. At the session of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-two an act of incorporation was granted to certain individuals for the purpose of enabling them to construct a railroad from the terminus of the Bangor and Piscataquis Canal and Railroad Company in Oldtown, to the Mattawamkeag River in Indian Township. That Railroad, as I learn, is already under contract as far as Lincoln, and there is good reason for believing it will soon be completed to Mattawamkeag Point. At the last named point it will nearly touch the public lands. It is said, although I am not prepared to vouch for the correctness of the assertion, that a very valuable route can be found from that point, by following up the Mattawamkeag to the Forks, so called, and thence to Number Eleven. Such a road if constructed, will pass through a very valuable section of the State lands, and furnish the facility desired for the transportation of the unmanufactured agricultural products of that section of the State to our own markets. Should the construction of such a road be undertaken by individual enterprise, there can be no question that it will be for the pecuniary interest of the State to afford all such aid and facilities as can be afforded consistently with a due regard for the rights of the whole people. During the ten years last past, the appropriations for the construction of roads and bridges, exclusive of grants of lands for similar purposes, have exceeded sixty-four thousand dollars. It is not to be presumed that the well established policy in this matter, so indicated by the acts of successive legislatures, from the very commencement of our existence as an independent State, is now to be abandoned.

My attention has been called, during the past year, to the laws upon our Statute book providing for the organization, government, and discipline of the Militia. Years have elapsed since it was found necessary to call into exercise the military arm of the State, and you will all unite with me in the hope that the occasion may never again occur. But neither the experience of the past nor hope for the future can justify a dereliction from duty. The obligations imposed upon the State as a member of the Union are not to be disregarded because her people feel that they derive no benefit from them, or because the observance of them is of itself irksome, or has fallen into disrepute. No such sentiment, surely, should find its way into the halls of legislation and occupy a place upon the statute book. Yet a careful comparison of the laws of this State with those of the United States upon the subject of the Militia may convince you that this is the position which Maine now occupies.

Should you, however, be of a different opinion, I would at least invite your attention to the statute provisions relating particularly to the volunteer militia. The Act of Congress of April 23, 1808, provides for an annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States. It provides further that all the arms procured in virtue of that Act shall be transmitted to the several states and territories, in proportion to the number of the effective militia in each state and territory, to be distributed to the militia under such rules and regulations as shall by law be prescribed. Under this act, Maine has annually received the amount of arms and equipments apportioned to her, and has now in her Arsenals, at Portland and Bangor, over twelve thousand stands of arms with the usual equipments and appendages. By the Act of August 10, 1848, provision was made for their distribution to the militia. The act was repealed April 26, 1852, and since that time none have been distributed, although numerous applications therefor have been made by volunteer companies organized in the mode required by law, which constitute in fact our only *effective* militia.

I submit to you whether the State is not in honor and justice bound to appropriate this property to the uses contemplated by the law under which she received it; whether prudential considerations do not call for its distribution, as it may be required, among the duly organized volunteer Militia, to whom alone we can look for prompt and efficient aid, should occasion require, in the suppression of insurrection, the protection of persons and property from lawless outrage, and in the execution of the laws of the land; whether it is not for the pecuniary interest to do, rather than to expend money in preserving it from deterioration, in keeping her Arsenals in repair, and in the payment of salaries to the individuals employed to take charge of them.

Our constitution, recognizing the truth that a general diffusion of the advantages of education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, confers authority and imposes upon the Legislature the duty of requiring that suitable provision shall be made for the support and maintenance of public schools, and of encouraging and endowing from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning within the State. Laws providing for the support of public schools were among the earliest of our enactments, and a commendable degree of liberality has been manifested by successive Legislatures in the endowment of our higher seminaries of learning. The duty imposed, has been, in this particular, faithfully performed. But the question has arisen from time to time, whether something further is not required,—whether the circumstances of the people do not authorize that something further should be done to give a more thorough and earnest efficiency to those seminaries of humbler pretensions, but of far higher importance to the people at large—our public schools. With this object in view, the Legislature in eighteen hundred and forty-six established a Board of Education, and in eighteen hundred and forty-seven, Teacher's Institutes. Whether a subsequent Legislature acted wisely in abolishing both, it does not become me to decide. But so strong are my convictions that the substitute provided by the Legislature is totally inadequate to the attainment of the object in view, that I do not hesitate to recommend the repeal of the Act creating it. I refer to the Act establishing the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for each county in the State, approved April 26, 1852.

I would not be understood as entertaining the opinion that there is no necessity for a general superintendence and supervision of our public schools, or that they would not derive essential benefit, directly or indirectly, from the efforts of earnest devoted laborers in the cause of popular education. But the superintendence of skilful competent teachers, rather than of committees or commissioners is the great want. Supply this want, and you give an additional motive power to the mightiest engine which human ingenuity has ever devised or employed for the advancement of mental and moral freedom.

I should be happy to lay before you at this time, the information contemplated by a Resolve passed at the last session, having reference to the education of teachers for the common schools, but circumstances beyond my control prevent. The authority conferred by that Resolve having expired by limitation, I suggest to you the expediency of passing a similar one, should nothing definite upon the subject be accomplished at the present session. From the interest heretofore manifested, and more recent indications of public sentiment, I infer that your attention will be called to this subject, and I bespeak for it your favorable consideration.

In my first official communication to the Legislature, I recommended the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to complete the agricultural and geological survey of the State, commenced some years since, but in my estimation prematurely suspended. I did so in the belief that the pecuniary interests of the State would be promoted thereby. The bare fact that in a large majority of the States composing the Union, similar surveys have been completed, or are now in progress, constitutes of itself alone a good reason why Maine should not be behind her sister States in the attempt to discover and develope her natural resources. But the further fact, as established by official reports, that the result of those surveys has been without exception, the discovery of sources of wealth before unknown, furnishes a still stronger reason for the prosecution of the work in this State. No reasonable doubt can be entertained that it will, sooner or later, be resumed and completed. The longer it is delayed, the longer will so much of the natural wealth of the State as would be brought to light by it, remain unproductive. A careful review of the reasons which induced me to recommend this measure to the favorable consideration of your predecessors, has strengthened my conviction of its importance, and I am constrained by a sense of duty to renew the recommendation.

The Consular Convention of the 23d of February last between the United States and France, contains a stipulation on the part of the United States, that the President shall recommend to those States of the Union by whose existing law aliens are not permitted to hold real estate, the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring that right. I have to inform you that in accordance with the stipulation reverted to, the President has communicated to the Executive of this State, his recommendation that if French subjects are not allowed to hold real estate in Maine, under existing laws, that right may be conferred upon them.

The embarrassments which have attended the organization of the State government at the present session, growing out of the failure on the part of the people to elect a majority of the members of one branch of the Legislature, and the strong probability of a recurrence of the same state of affairs, cannot fail to suggest to you, and the people of the State at large, the expediency, if not the necessity, of some change in our Constitution. I recommend to you the adoption of the preliminary measures necessary to effect such a change.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, and our fellow citizens at large, upon the present highly prosperous condition of our State in its various interests. The conviction which cannot fail to exist in every observing mind, that this prosperity is not merely fortuitous, temporary, the effect of some extraneous cause liable at any moment to be removed, but rather the legitimate consequence of enterprise wisely directed and labor judiciously employed, renders it still more a proper subject for congratulation.

So far as it is within our power, by legislative action, to encourage industrial effort, whether by developing the resources of the State, thereby opening new fields for enterprise, or by furnishing additional facilities and inducements for the investment of capital, it is our duty so to do. I look to prosperity at home as the means of staying the tide of emigration which has been setting so strongly to the west, and of calling back many of our young and vigorous population, now seeking employment and a competence abroad. No measure that will tend to produce results so desirable should be left untried.

I congratulate you also, as citizens of the Republic, upon our present prosperous condition as a nation. Maintaining, as I trust we ever may, amicable relations with all the civilized nations of the earth, in the free enjoyment of all the blessings and privileges incident to a popular form of government, we are gradually fulfilling the mission assigned to us. That there are dangers in our pathway, is not to be disguised. Some, perhaps, which human foresight fails to discover, and which human legislation cannot avert. Others against which our only safeguard is to be found in the maintenance of national and individual integrity, in a judicious economy, and an unwavering and incorruptible patriotism. The people look to those occupying places of honor and trust for an exemplification of these traits of character in their public and private action, not only as a recognition of their obligations to the people, in return for the confidence reposed in them, but as a guarantee that that confidence will not be betrayed. There is a power mightier, for good or evil, than any law the Legislature can enact, or the Executive enforce,—the power of example. Emanating alike from the most exalted and lowliest station,—from the mightiest nation and the humblest individual,—it may operate as an incentive to noble action, or furnish an apology for groveling crime. No act of legislation can exalt the standard of patriotism or integrity, or arrest the rushing flood of extravagance which so often follows in the wake of prosperity; but by a rigid adherence to the rule of right,—by a self-sacrificing devotion to their time and talents, to the advancement of the public welfare—by an economical administration of their own affairs and those of the State and Nation,—legislators may furnish an example, the influence of which will be felt through all classes and conditions of society. Guided by the light of this truth, you cannot deviate from the path of duty.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to tender to you the assurance of my cheerful co-operation in the measures you may originate for the promotion of the public welfare, and to express the hope that the results of your various deliberations may be such as will reflect honor upon yourselves and the State.

LIEUT. WHIPPLE'S ROUTE. Our latest intelligence from New Mexico advises us of the reception of letters from Lieut. Whipple, of the Exploring Expedition on the Albuquerque route, dated at Zuni. He had reached that point without any trouble. Only one difficulty presented itself in crossing the mountain beyond Albuquerque, requiring a tunnel of about a mile; but this could be avoided, as Lieut. Whipple had ascertained, by the reconnoissance of his own party, by diverging from the direct route a little to the north. We have already announced the arrival of Kit Carson and others of his party at Santa Fe. He returned from California by Aubrey's route—the route by Zuni—and he endorses it as the best route within his knowledge for a railroad. He so declared on his return from his late trip to California, and we have no doubt that all the other mountaineers of the same region, if they had not committed themselves, or were not interested in other routes, would say the same thing. Carson and his party, we may add, made a fine speculation by their adventure to California—one of them, Maxwell, returning with forty thousand dollars in gold.

A portion of the inhabitants of Taos Valley contemplate forming a settlement, next spring, about thirty miles from the Huerfano, on Grand River. This is on Benton's route.

[St. Louis Republican.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, the vicinity of Centre, and the part of Fore Street, known as Gorham's Corner, was the scene of a most disgraceful row, in which several persons were more or less injured. It seems that on Friday night there had been a dance, at which an Irishman by the name of Canan committed some impropriety, which has been the means of bringing the blood of "Young Ireland" to a fever heat, and yesterday afternoon it found vent in a general row. Sled stakes and other dangerous weapons were freely used, and one young man named Patrick Guiney was so badly beaten about the head and chest, that Doct. Le Prohon, who was called to attend him, pronounced it impossible for him to recover; another by the name of Martin Conley, and one whose name we could not learn, were badly hurt, but not dangerously. The Marshal and aids were on the ground in good time, and after some hard knocks succeeded in quelling the row, and arresting three persons by the names of John, James, and Thomas O'Brien, brothers, who were taken to the Watch house.

[Portland Argus, 13th.

FIRE AT STEEP FALLS, (STANDISH.) On Wednesday morning about three o'clock, a fire broke out at Steep Falls, Standish, (in this county) which destroyed a saw-mill, grist-mill and knife factory—and about $150 worth of knives and forks, ready for market. Tobias Lord, Esq., owned largely in these mills. Mr. Farnham, of Winslow's Express, gives us this information—did not learn how much insurance there was.

[Argus.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS. Deputy Sheriff Cary arrested, on Saturday afternoon, Jona. Harvey and John Harvey, father and son, on charge of passing counterfeit bills. They had been very successful in their operations during the day, having passed about forty dollars, of which thirty-one is in the hands of the Sheriff, consisting of two fives on the Casco Bank, Portland; two fives on the Fall River Bank; two threes on Montpelier Bank, Vermont; one five on Rhode Island Central Bank. They were brought before Justice Marston, Monday, and in default of $2000 bail committed to take their trial in May. [Newburyport Herald.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$9 62 @ 11 50	Round Hogs	$7 50 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 @ 1 08	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal,	1 12 @ 1 25	Mutton,	4 @ 5
Wheat,	1 50 @ 1 75	Turkey,	10 @ 11
Rye,	1 10 @ 1 25	Chickens,	8 @ 9
Corn,	1 05 @ 1 12	Geese,	7 @ 8
Beans,	1 33 @ 1 75	Clover Seed,	12 @ 16
Oats,	42 @ 46	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @ 4 00
Potatoes,	42 @ 50	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 50
Dried Apples,	7 @ 9	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 05
Cooking Apples,	40 @ 60	Hay,	17 00 @ 18 00
Winter do.	1 00 @ 1 25	Lime,	95 @ 1 00
Butter,	18 @ 20	Fleece Wool,	35 @ 40
Cheese,	10 @ 11	Pulled do.	35 @ 40
Eggs,	18 @ 20	Sheepskins,	75 @ 1 20
Lard,	13 @ 14	Hides,	5 @ 6

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 9.

At Market, 870 Beef Cattle, 2300 Sheep, and 360 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $7 50 @ $7 75; first quality $7 00 @ $7 50; second $6 50 @ $7 00; third $5 50.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $85 to $130.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $24 to $48.

SHEEP.—Sales from $3 00 to $9 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 5 to 6½c.

BOSTON MARKET, Feb. 10.

FLOUR.—Sales of Ohio and Michigan fancy brands, $9 50; common brands, $9 25; fancy Genesee, $10 00; extra, $11.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 05, and White at $1. Oats, 56 @ 57c. Rye, in lots, $1 25.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $20 @ $21 ₱ ton, cash.

Price Reduced to 25 Cents!

DR. CHARLES HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Worms in Children. Certificates have been given by Rev. Charles Baker, Rev. Mr. Sandborn, Rev. Father Taylor, and many others. For sale by Dillingham, Cofren, Black, Kinsman & Co., in Augusta, and by all the Apothecaries in Maine.

Use DEVINES' PITCH LOZENGES for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat; and any affection of the Lungs. 4s

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

A cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Humors.

Persons who have been taking the Cod Liver Oil, will be pleased to learn that DR. WILBOR has succeeded (from direction of several professional gentlemen) in combining the pure Oil with lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung Complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation.

Manufactured by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist, 156 Court street, Boston.

For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, G. Duren & Co., Osnard & Co., S. Thurston, C. Becket; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller, and by Druggists generally. 1y46

T. S. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE gives over 900 large, double column octavo pages of choice reading matter in a year. Also from 12 to 15 steel engravings, of high order of excellence; besides from 150 to 200 wood engravings, all for $1.25, in clubs of four subscribers. The cheapest Monthly Magazine in the World! The Third Volume begins in January, 1854, and will contain a new story or novelette, by Mr. Arthur, entitled "*The Angel of the Fireside.*" Terms in Advance, $2 a year; 4 copies 1 year, $5; 12 copies 1 year, $15, and one to getter up of club. Specimen numbers furnished free of charge. Lady's Book and Home Magazine, one year, $3.50. Address, post-paid, T. S. ARTHUR, 107 Walnut st., Philadelphia. cop4t6

In this mammon-worshiping age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public before his interest. During a late visit to the "City of Spindles," we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER, whose name is now perhaps more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the counters of which thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the net profit is small.

[American Farmer, Phil.

Read the concluding paragraph in the communication of Rev. C. B. M. Woodward, on AMERICAN EYE SALVE, and then read the statements below.

"I could add testimonials in abundance of cases that have been related to me—some saying they would not take one hundred dollars for the benefit they have received from the use of the salve. Others, that five, and even twenty-five dollars, would not buy the half box they have on hand, if they could get no more."

C. B. M. WOODWARD.

This may certify that I have known C. B. M. Woodward from his early youth, and believe him to be a person of the strictest integrity, and well worthy the confidence and patronage of business men. (Signed) JOHN PAGE.

Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 16, 1853.

From personal knowledge of Rev. C. B. M. Woodward, we confidently and cordially endorse the above note of recommendation by Ex-Governor Page of New Hampshire.

JOSEPH E. KING, Principal of Newbury Seminary.
A. STEVENS, Editor Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.
OSMOND C. BAKER, Prof. of Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine, and by Druggists generally.

Also sold as above, DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM, a cure for Canker in every form, and a certain remedy for Chilblains. 3w8

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his torch delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's dreary bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 24 inst., by Rev. Z. Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM C. FULLER of Waterville, to Mrs. ABBY S. SMITH.

In Kent's Hill, Feb. 2d, by Rev. Mr. Bradbury, Mr. ELBRIDGE LARRABEE to Miss SARAH McDONALD.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, ISAAC BENJAMIN SAVAGE, son of Levi Savage, aged 27.

In Vassalboro', Jan. 11th, HANNAH CHANDLER, relict of John Chandler, formerly of Winthrop, aged 89.

In Belgrade, Oct 16th, 1853, NATH'L GUPTILL, aged 81.

In Portland, Jan. 22d, NOAH BENNER of Waldoboro', aged 22.

In Hallowell, 3d inst., Capt. EDMUND PAGE WATTS, aged 27.

In Farmington, SARAH ADAMS, wife of John R. Adams, aged 24 years 11 month.

In Stetson, PHEBE SHEPLEY, widow of Deacon Lemuel Shepley, formerly of Milo, aged 77.

In Brunswick, 7th inst., CHARLES JONES, aged 43.

In Albion, RHODA GETCHELL, consort of the late Dennis Getchell, aged 83.

In Sidney, 1st inst., OLIVER P. BARTON, son of Crosby Barton, Esq., aged 22.

In Greene, 4th inst., JOHN MOWER, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 93.

In Norridgewock, MARY MORTON, aged about 56.

In Newport, CHARLOTTE EATON, wife of Lucian Eaton, aged about 25.

NEW GOODS AT SMITHFIELD, MAINE.

THE best place in Somerset Co. to buy good WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, Flour, Pork, Cheese, Crockery, Teas, Candles, Oil, Ready Made Clothing, Buffalo Robes, Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, and all kinds of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods*, at low prices, is at

D. K. FROHOCK'S "CHEAP CASH STORE," Smithfield, Me.

He has, in addition to his great variety of the above Goods, a beautiful assortment of GOLD JEWELRY, which he is enabled to offer to his customers and the public at prices bearing no comparison to the high prices asked in large villages.

Ladies in Smithfield, Mercer, Norridgewock, and vicinity, wishing to buy anything in the line of Jewelry, will find his store a desirable place.

Mr. F. would respectfully return his sincere thanks to the people of this place and vicinity, for their liberal and long continued patronage. By strict attention to *his own business*, and fair dealing will all, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He has an elegant building recently built for a TAVERN STAND, which he will sell at a *great bargain*, if applied for soon. The location is favorable for making money at Tavern Keeping, as it is a great resort for fishing, sailing, and hunting parties in the summer season. For particulars, address (free) D. K. FROHOCK, Postmaster.

Smithfield, Feb., 1854. 8tf

Blasting Powder and Safety Fuse.

A FULL SUPPLY of the above, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, by THOMAS C. NOBLE. 8

REV. WALTER CLARKE'S Universal Cough Mixture—a fresh supply just received by THOMAS C. NOBLE. 8

The Birthright Church,

A DISCOURSE by the late Rev. SYLVESTER JUDD, for sale by—price 10 cents— EDWARD FENNO. 8

THE RELIGION OF GEOLOGY, and its connected sciences, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D. For sale by EDWARD FENNO. 8

AT HOME AGAIN.

ISAAC H. HUNT will inform his old patrons and all others, that he has returned from his travels, and taken a Shop over B. R. FLAGG'S, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to repair BOOTS and SHOES with the best of stock, with neatness and dispatch.

Augusta, Feb. 15, 1854. *3w8

DWARF PEAR TREES.

25 BALES, containing 200 to 300 each, of assorted choicest varieties, selected expressly for Maine culture, expected to arrive at Boston from Havre, will be sold at moderate prices by the bale, if applied for immediately, by S. L. GOODALE.

Saco, Feb. 15th, 1854. 3w8

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts against the CITY OF AUGUSTA, are requested to present them to the Committee on Accounts, for allowance, on or before Friday, the 24th of February inst. CHARLES HAMLEN, per order. 8

Augusta, Feb. 8th, 1854.

Over Coats.

AS the winter is fast passing, persons wishing to avail themselves of a good bargain will do well to call at Augusta, Feb. 8, 1854. 8 R. T. BOSWORTH'S.

FARM FOR SALE.

PLEASANTLY situated in the southeast part of Mt. Vernon, ten miles from Augusta, on the road to Farmington, near Dunn's Corner, Readfield Corner and Depot, containing about 100 acres of good land, well fenced, mostly with stone wall—well wooded and watered. I think the wood and lumber is worth $1000 where it stands. An excellent orchard, good buildings, and in a good neighborhood. Meeting and school privileges good. Price, $1150. Terms of payment easy.

NELSON P. BARKER.

Mt. Vernon, Feb. 2, 1854. 8

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THE best place in Somerset Co. to buy good WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, Flour, Pork, Cheese, Crockery, Teas, Candles, Oil, Ready Made Clothing, Buffalo Robes, Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, and all kinds of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods*, at low prices, is at

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The Muse.

From Fraser's Magazine, for January.

THE BIRTH OF THE YEAR.

BY FREDERIC TENNYSON.

Let us speak low, the Infant is asleep,
The frosty hills grow sharp, the day is near,
And Phosper with his taper comes to peep
Into the cradle of the new-born year;
Hush! the infant is asleep;
Monarch of the Day and Night,
Whisper yet, it is not light,
The infant is asleep.

Those arms shall crush great serpents ere to-morrow,
His closed eyes shall wake to laugh and weep;
His lips shall curl with mirth, and writhe with sorrow,
And charm up Truth and Beauty from the deep;
Softly, softly, let us keep
Our vigils! visions cross his rest,
Prophetic pulses stir his breast,
Although he be asleep.

Now Life and Death armed in his presence wait,
Oh! he shall sing sweet songs, he shall relate
Wonder, and glory, and hopes untold before,
Murmur memories that may creep
Into his ears, of old sublime;
Let the youngest born of Time
Hear music in his sleep.

Quickly he shall awake, the East is bright,
And the hot glow of the unrisen sun
Hath kiss'd his brow with promise of its light,
His cheek is red with victory to be won.
Quickly shall our King awake,
Strong as giants, and arise;
Sager than the old and wise
The infant shall awake.

His childhood shall be froward, wild and thwart;
His gladness fitful, and his angers blind;
But tender spirits shall o'ertake his heart,
Sweet tears and golden moments, bland and kind.
He shall give delight and take,
Charm, enchant, dismay, and sooth;
Raise the dead and touch with youth;
Oh! sing that he may wake!

Where is the sword to gird upon his thigh?
Where is his armor and his laurel crown?
For he shall be a conqueror ere he die,
And win him kingdoms wider than his own;
Like the earthquake he shall shake
Cities down, and waste like fire;
Then build them stronger, pile them higher,
When he shall awake.

In the dark spheres of his unclosed eyes
The sheeted lightnings lie, and clouded stars,
That shall glance softly, as in summer skies,
Or stream o'er thirsty deserts, winged with wars:
For in the pauses of dread hours
He shall fling his armor off,
And like a reveller sing and laugh,
And dance in ladies' bowers.

Ofttimes in his Midsummer he shall turn
To look on the dead blooms with weeping eyes;
O'er ashes of frail Beauty stand and mourn,
And kiss the bier of stricken Hope with sighs.
Ofttimes like light of onward seas,
He shall hail great days to come,
Or hear the first dread note of doom,
Like torrents on the breeze.

His manhood shall be blissful and sublime,
With stormy sorrows, and severest pleasures,
And his crown'd age upon the top of Time
Shall throne him, great in glories, rich in treasures.
The sun is up, the day is breaking,
Sing ye sweetly, draw anear,
Immortal be the new-born year,
And blessed be its waking.

The Story-Teller.

DON'T PROPOSE IN THE DARK.

BY MISS MITFORD.

The pretty farm-house standing at the corner where Kibes lane crosses the brook, or the brook crosses Kibes lane, (for the first phrase, although giving by far the closest picture of the place, does, it must be confessed, look rather Irish,) and where the aforesaid brook winds away by the side of another lane, until it spreads into river-like dignity, as it meanders through the sunny plain of Hartly Common, and finally disappears amidst the green recesses of Perge Wood—that pretty, square farm-house, half-hidden by the tall elms in the flower court before it, which with the spacious garden and orchard behind, and the extensive barns, yards, and out-buildings, so completely occupies one of the angles formed by the crossing of the lane and the stream—that pretty farm-house contains one of the happiest and most prosperous families in Aberleigh—the large and thriving family of Farmer Evans.

Whether from skill or good fortune—or, as is most probable, from a lucky mixture of both—everything goes right in his great farm. His crops are the best in the parish; his hay is never spoiled; his cattle never die; his servants never thieve; his children are never ill. He buys cheap, and sells dear; money gathers about him like a snow-ball; and yet, in spite of all this provoking and intolerable prosperity, everybody loves Farmer Evans. He is so hospitable, so good-natured, so generous, so homely! There, after all, lies the charm. Riches have not only not *spoilt* the man, but they have not altered him. He is just the same in look, in word, and way, that he was thirty years ago, when he and his wife with two sorry horses, one cow, and three pigs, began the world at Dean Gate, a little bargain of twenty acres, two miles off. Ay, and his wife is the same woman!—the same frugal, tidy, industrious, good-natured Mrs. Evans—so noted for activity of tongue and limb, her good looks, and her plain dressing; as frugal, as good-natured, as active, and as plain-dressing Mrs. Evans at forty-five, as she was at nineteen, and, in a different way, almost as good looking.

Their children—six "boys," as Farmer Evans promiscuously calls them, whose ages vary from eight and twenty, and three girls, two grown up, and one, the youngest of the family—are just what might be expected from parents so simple and so good. The young man, intelligent and well-conducted; the boys, docile and promising; and the little girl, as pretty a curly-head, rosy-cheeked poppet, as ever was the pet and plaything of a large family. It is, however, with the eldest daughters that we have to do.

Jane and Patty Evans were as much alike as hath often befallen any two sisters not born at one time; for, in the matter of twin children, there has been a series of puzzles ever since the days of the Dromios. Nearly at an age (I believe that at this moment both are turned nineteen, and neither has reached twenty) —exactly of a stature, so high that Frederick the Great would have coveted them for his tall regiment,—with hazle eyes, large mouths, full lips, white teeth, brown hair, and that sort of nose which is neither Grecian, or Roman, nor aquiline, nor *le petit nez retrousse*, that some persons prefer to them all; but a nose which, moderately prominent, and sufficiently well-shaped, is yet, as far as I know, anonymous, although it be perhaps as common and as well-looking a feature as is to be seen on an English face.

Altogether, they were a pair of tall and comely maidens, and being constantly attired in garments of the same color and fashion, looked at all times so much alike, that no stranger ever dreamed of knowing them apart; and even their acquaintances were rather accustomed to think and speak of them generally as "the Evanses," than as the separate individuals Jane and Patty. Even those who did pretend to distinguish the one from the other, were not exempt from mistakes, which the sisters—Patty especially, who delighted in the fun so often produced by the unusual resemblance—were apt to favor by changing places in a walk, or slipping from one side to the other at a country ten-party, or playing a hundred little innocent tricks to occasion at once a grave blunder and a merry laugh.

Old Dinah Goodwin, for instance—who being rather purblind, was jealous of being suspected of seeing less clearly than her neighbors, and had defied even the Evanses to puzzle her discernment—seeking in vain on Patty's hand the cut finger which she had dressed on Jane's, ascribed the incredible cure to the merits of her own incomparable salve; and could be hardly undeceived, even by the pulling off of Jane's glove and the exhibition of the lacerated digital sewed round by her own bandage. Young George Kaily, the greatest beau in the parish, having betted at a Christmas party that he would dance with every pretty girl in the room, lost his wager (which Patty had overheard) by that saucy damsel's slipping into her sister's place, and persuading her to join her own unconscious partner; so that George danced twice with Patty, and not at all with Jane. A bantering piece of malice, which proved, as the young gentleman (a rustic exquisite of the first water) was pleased to assert, that Miss Patty was not displeased with her partner. How little does a vain man know of woman kind! If she had liked him, she would not have played the trick for the mines of Golconda.

In short, from their school-days, when Jane was chidden for Patty's bad work, and Patty slapped for Jane's bad spinning, down to this, their prime of womanhood, there had been no end to the confusion produced by this remarkable instance of family likeness.

And yet Nature—who sets some mark of individuality upon even her meanest productions, making some unnoted difference between the lambs dropped from one ewe, the robins bred in one nest, the flowers growing on one stalk, and the leaves hanging from one tree—had not left these young maidens without one great and permanent distinction—a natural and striking dissimilarity of temper. Equally industrious, affectionate, happy and kind; each was kind, happy, affectionate, and industrious in a different way. Jane was grave; Patty was gay. If you heard a laugh or a song, be sure it was Patty; she who jumped the style, when her sister opened the gate, was Patty; she who chased the pigs from the garden as merrily as if she was running a race, so that the pigs did not mind her, was Patty.

On the other hand, she that so carefully was making, with its own ravelled threads, an invisible darn in her mother's handkerchief, and hearing her little sister read the while; she that was so patiently feeding, one by one, two broods of young turkeys; she that so pensively was watering her own bed of rare flowers—the pale hues of the Alpine pink, or the alabaster blossoms of the white evening primrose, whose modest flowers, dying off into a blush, resembled her own character—was Jane.

Some of the gossips of Aberleigh used to assert that Jane's sighing over the flowers, as well as the early steadiness of her character, arose from an engagement to my lord's head gardener, an intelligent, sedate, and sober young Scotchman. Of this I know nothing. Certain it is, that the prettiest and newest plants were to be found in Jane's little flower border; and if Mr. Archibald Maclane did sometimes come to look after them, I do not see that it is any business of anybody's.

In the meantime, a visitor of a different description arrived at the farm. A cousin of Mrs. Evans had been as successful in trade as her husband had been in agriculture, and he had now sent his only son to become acquainted with his relations, and to spend some weeks in their family.

Charles Foster was a fine young man, whose father was neither more nor less than a linen-draper in a great town; but whose manners, education, mind, and character, might have done honor to a far higher station. He was, in a word, one of nature's gentlemen, and in nothing did he more thoroughly show his own taste and good breeding, than by entering entirely into homely ways and old-fashioned habits of his country cousins. He was delighted with the simplicity, frugality, and industry, which blended well with the sterling goodness and genuine prudence of the great English farm-house. The women especially pleased him much. They formed a strong contrast with anything he had met with before. No finery—no coquetry—no French—no piano! It is impossible to describe the sensation of relief and comfort with which Charles Foster, sick of musical misses, ascertained that the whole dwelling did not contain a single instrument, except the bassoon on which George Evans was wont, every Sunday at Church, to excruciate the ears of the whole congregation. He liked both sisters. Jane's softness and considerateness engaged his full esteem; but Patty's innocent playfulness suited best with his own high spirits and animated conversation. He had known them apart, from the first; and indeed denied that the likeness was at all puzzling, or more than is usual between sisters; and secretly thought Patty much prettier than her sister, as she was avowedly merrier. In doors and out, he was constantly at her side; and before he had been a month in the house all the inmates had given Charles Foster as a lover of his young cousin; and she, when rallied on the subject, cried fie! and pish! and pshaw! and wondered how people could talk such nonsense—and liked to have such nonsense talked to her, better than anything in the world!

Affairs were in this state when one night Jane appeared even graver and more thoughtful than usual, and far, far sadder. She sighed deeply; and Patty—for the two sisters shared the same little room—inquired tenderly, what ailed her! The inquiry seemed to make Jane worse. She burst into tears, whilst Patty hung over her and soothed her. At length she roused herself by a strong effort; and, turning away from her affectionate comforter, said in a low tone—

"I have a great vexation to night, Patty. Charles Foster has asked me to marry him!"

"Charles Foster! did you say Charles Foster?" asked poor Patty, trembling, unwilling even to trust her own senses against the evidence of her heart; "Charles Foster!"

"Yes, our cousin, Charles Foster!"

"And you have accepted *him*!" inquired Patty, in a hoarse voice.

"Oh, no—no—no! Do you think I have forgotten poor Archibald! Besides I am not the person whom he ought to have asked to marry him; false and heartless as he is, I would not be his wife—cruel, unfeeling, unmanly as his conduct has been! No! not if he would make me Queen of England!"

"You refused him, then!"

"No, my father met us suddenly, just as I was recovering from the surprise and indignation that at first struck me dumb. But I shall refuse him most certainly—the false, deceitful, ungrateful villain!"

"Poor father. He will be disappointed. So will mother!"

"They will be disappointed, and both angry—but not at my refusal. Oh how they will despise him," added Jane.

Poor Patty, melted by her sister's sympathy, and touched by an indignation most unusual in that mild and gentle girl, could no longer command her feelings, but flung herself on the bed, in that agony of passion and grief which the first great sorrow seldom fails to excite in a young heart.

After a while she resumed the conversation.

"We must not blame him too severely. Perhaps my vanity made me think his attentions meant more than they really did, and you had all taken up the notion. But you must not speak of him so unkindly. He has done nothing but what is natural. You are so much better than I am, my own dear Jane! He laughed and talked with me—but he felt your goodness; and he was right. I was never worthy of him, and you are; and if it were not for Archibald, I should rejoice from the bottom of my heart," continued Patty, sobbing, "if you would accept—," but, unable to speak her generous wish, she burst into a fresh flow of tears; and the sisters, mutually and strongly affected, wept in each other's arms, and were comforted.

That night Patty cried herself to sleep: but such sleep is not of long duration. Before dawn she was up, and pacing, with resistless irritability, the dewy grass-walks of the garden and orchard. In less than half an hour, a light elastic step—she knew the sound well—came rapping behind her; a hand—oh, how often had she thrilled at the touch of that hand!—tried to draw hers under his own;—whilst a well known voice addressed her in the softest and tenderest accents.

"Patty—my own sweet Patty! have you thought of what I said to you last night?"

"To me!" replied Patty with bitterness.

"Ay, to be sure—to your own dear self! Do you not remember the question I asked you, when your good father—for the first time unwelcome—joined us so suddenly, that you had not time to say 'Yes,' now?"

"Mr. Foster!" replied Patty, with some spirit, "you are under a mistake here! It was to Jane that you made the proposal, and you are taking me for her at this very moment!"

"Mistake you for your sister! Propose to Jane! Incredible! Impossible! You are jesting!"

"Then he took Jane for me last night—and he is no deceiver!" thought Patty to herself, as with smiles beaming brightly through her tears, she turned round at his reiterated prayers, and yielded the hand he sought to his pressure.

"He mistook her for me! He that defied us to perplex him!"

And so it was; an unconscious and unobserved change of place, as either sister resumed her station beside little Betty, who had scampered away after a glow worm, added to the deepening twilight and the lover's natural embarrassment, had produced the confusion which gave poor Patty a night's misery, to be compensated by a lifetime of happiness. Jane was almost as glad to lose a lover as her sister was to regain one. Charles is gone home to his father's to make preparations for his bride; Archibald has taken a great nursery garden, and there is some talk in Aberleigh that the marriage of the two sisters is to be celebrated on the same day.

THE CORNED BEEF BOARDER.

The following amusing anecdote has been furnished the editor of the "Albany Dutchman" by one of his correspondents:

A few days since, the capital of one of the New England States boasted of but one public house, which was a very creditable establishment, by the way—and at which, at the present time, you can make sure of very comfortable and satisfactory accommodations, on reasonable terms. Then, as now, this house was the temporary home of the Solons and Lycurguses of the State, when their legislative duties drew them to the capital.

Mr. F——, the proprietor of the house at the time to which I allude, found that he had all sorts of men to deal with, the State Representatives being composed of farmers, ship-builders, land speculators, lumber merchants, &c., &c.

Of all men, however, the queerest customer was a Representative who had not certainly been chosen for any remarkable oratorical talents, or for any extensive knowledge of political economy. In fact, his notions of private economy altogether predominated, as the following anecdote will show:

With his constituents, Mr. G—— took up his quarters at the public house kept by Mr. F——. He was delighted with the breakfast of venison steak, the dinners of turkeys and moose meat, and other corresponding accomodations; but really the rate of board was more than he felt able to pay. Accordingly, he applied to the landlord to know if he could not board him for less than the usual price.

"I should be very happy to accomodate you," said Mr. F——, politely, "but I should lose by the operation. I have the best of everything on my table, and my expenses are so large that I could not live if I were to reduce my prices."

"No way at all—in my case!" inquired the representative, ruefully.

"No—I don't see how I can. I have to pay uncommonly high, this season, for my turkeys, venison, eggs, &c."

"Now, see here," interrupted Mr. G——, "I suppose these fixins are wo'th all you charge for board. I wouldn't complain if I felt as though I could afford to eat such dinners. Now, why not let them that want to eat the turkeys, pay for 'em! For my part I'd as lief eat corn'd beef every day as not. I won't eat your turkey, and don't see why I should pay for 'em"

"Very well," said the obliging landlord, with an indulgent smile. "If you are willing to confine yourself to corned beef, as far as meals are concerned, and to eat other things accordingly, I suppose I can make some deduction in your case."

The representative was highly gratified. He promised to eat corn beef and to abstain from various costly dishes which were named, upon which condition a satisfactory bargain was made.

Accordingly, every body who observed Mr. G—— at table from that day, were very much astonished at his singular choice of food. Of course, the bargain was a secret—confined to the two parties by whom it was made; and the unconscious waiters laid before the representative temptation after temptation, which he no doubt found it hard to resist.

"What shall I help you to, sir?" they would ask him: "Turkey, chicken pie, venison steak, roasted—"

"Corn'd beef!" would be the self-denying exclamation of the scrupulous boarder.

Day after day it was the same. Sometimes the waiters would, through mistake, we may suppose, place before him a choice plate of the forbidden luxuries, which it made his heart ache to send away again, with his modest call for "corn'd beef!"

At length the waiters grew so stupid, or waggish, we suspect, that Mr. G—— would have to send away half a dozen appetising dishes before they could be made to understand that his unalterable choice was "corn'd beef."

This state of affairs afforded a great deal of amusement to the waiters, boarders, guests, everybody except Mr. G—— himself, who was grievously annoyed. At last human nature could bear it no longer. One day Mr. G—— called for his favorite dish three times, and received successively, roasted veal, moose steak, and broiled chicken. Glowing and sweating with perplexity and wrathful impatience, he sent away the last-named dish, with an emphatic request for "corn'd beef!" The waiter, stupid fool! returned with smoking, odorous turkey.

"You thick-skulled rascal," cried the furious representative, "can't you understand? I ain't a *turkey* boarder, I'm a *corn'd beef* boarder. Do you hear! *I'm a corn'd beef boarder!*"

The waiter heard, the table roared, the representative perspired profusely; but he was never afterwards troubled with refusing the dishes he had forsworn. The waiters enjoyed the joke, and the representative the corned beef, in quiet.

THE BLACKEST PAGE IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

The following is an extract from "A Child's History of England," by Charles Dickens. It relates to the horrible atrocities committed by James II and his satellites, avowedly with the object of sustaining religion and law:

"The atrocities committed by the Government which followed this Monmouth rebellion, form the blackest and most lamentable page in English history. The poor peasants, having been dispersed with great loss, and their leaders having been taken, one would think that the implacable King might have been satisfied. But no; he let loose upon them, among other intolerable monsters, a Colonel Kirk, who had served against the Moors, and whose soldiers—called by the people 'Kirk's lambs,' because they bore a lamb upon their flag, as the emblem of Christianity—were worthy of their leader. The atrocities committed by these demons in human shape are far too horrible to be related here. It is enough to say, that besides most ruthlessly murdering and robbing them, and ruining them by making them buy their pardons at the price of all they possessed, it was one of Kirk's favorite amusements, as he and his officers sat drinking after dinner, and toasting the king, to have batches of prisoners hanged outside the windows for the company's diversion; and that when their feet quivered in the convulsions of death, he used to swear that they should have music to their dancing, and would order the drums to beat and the trumpets to play. The detestable king informed him, as an acknowledgment of these services, that he was 'very well satisfied with his proceedings.' But the king's great delight was in the proceedings of Jeffreys, now a peer, who went down into the west, with four other judges, to try persons accused of having had any share in the rebellion. The king pleasantly called this 'Jeffreys' campaign.' The people down in that part of the country remember it to this hour as The Bloody Assize.

It began in Winchester, where a poor deaf old lady, Mrs. Alicia Lisle, the widow of one of the judges of Charles the First (who had been murdered abroad by some Royalist assassins), was charged with having given shelter in her house to two fugitives from Sedgemoor. Three times the jury refused to find her guilty, until Jeffreys bullied and frightened them into that false verdict. When he had extorted it from them, he said, 'Gentlemen, if I had been one of you, and she had been my own mother, I would have found her guilty;'—as I dare say he would. He sentenced her to be burnt alive that very afternoon. The clergy of the cathedral and some others interfered in her favor, and she was beheaded within a week. As a high mark of his approbation, the king made Jeffreys Lord Chancellor; and he then went on to Dorchester, to Exeter, to Taunton, and to Wells. It is astonishing, when we read of the enormous injustice and barbarity of this beast, to know that no one struck him dead upon the judgment seat. It was enough for any man or woman to be accused by an enemy, before Jeffreys, to be found guilty of high treason. One man, who pleaded not guilty, he ordered to be taken out of court upon the instant, and hanged; and this so terrified the prisoners in general that they mostly pleaded guilty at once. At Dorchester alone, in the course of a few days, Jeffreys hanged eighty people, besides whipping, transporting, imprisoning, and selling as slaves, great numbers. He executed in all two hundred and fifty or three hundred.

These executions took place among the neighbors and friends of the sentenced, in thirty-six towns and villages. Their bodies were mangled, steeped in cauldrons of boiling pitch and tar, and hung up by the road sides, in the streets, over the churches. The sight and smell of heads and limbs, the hissing and bubbling of the infernal cauldrons, and the tears and terrors of the people, were dreadful beyond all description. One rustic, who was forced to steep the remains in the black pot, was ever afterwards called "Tom Boilman." The hangman has ever since been called Jack Ketch, because a man of that name went hanging, all day long, in the train of Jeffreys. You will hear much of the great French Revolution. Many and terrible they were, there is no doubt; but *I know of nothing worse, done by the maddened people of France in that awful time, than was done by the highest judge in England, with the express approval of the King of England, in the Bloody Assize.*

Nor was even this all. Jeffreys was as fond of money for himself as of misery for others, and he sold pardons wholesale to fill his pockets. The king ordered at one time, a thousand prisoners to be given to certain of his favorites, in order that they might bargain with them for their pardons. Those young ladies of Taunton who had presented the Bible, were bestowed upon the maids of honor at court; and those precious ladies made very bad bargains with them, indeed—employing a Quaker to drive the said bargains. When the Bloody Assize was at its most dismal height, the king was diverting himself with horse races in the very place where Mrs. Lisle had been executed. When Jeffreys had done his worst, and came home again, he was particularly complimented in the Royal Gazette; and when the king heard that through drunkenness and raging he was very ill, his odious Majesty remarked that such another man could not easily be found in England. Besides all this, a former sheriff of London, named Cornish, was hanged in sight of his own house, after an abominable conducted trial, for having had a share in the Rye House Plot, on evidence given by Rumsey, which that villain was obliged to confess was directly opposed to the evidence he had given on the trial of Lord Russell. And on the very same day, a worthy widow named Elizabeth Gaunt, was burned alive at Tyburn, for having sheltered a wretch who himself gave evidence against her. She settled the fuel about her with her own hands, so that the flames should reach her quickly; and nobly said, with her last breath, that she had obeyed the sacred command of God, to give refuge to the outcast, and not to betray the wanderer.

After all this hanging, beheading, burning, boiling, mutilating, exposing, robbing, transporting, and selling into slavery, of his unhappy subjects, the king not unnaturally thought that he could do whatever he would. So he went to change the religion of the country with all possible speed."

Sabbath Reading.

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO.

The blackbird early leaves its nest
To meet the smiling morn,
And gather fragments for its nest
From upland, wood and lawn.
The busy bee that wings its way
'Mid sweets of varied hue,
At ev'ry flower would seem to say—
"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snow-drop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass.
The ant, within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labor too,
And writes upon its tiny heap—
"There's work enough to do."

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For Nature's wheel is *never* still—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer's breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare—
"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep when all around
Is active, fresh, and free?
Shall *man*—creation's lord—be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That best the sweets of labor yield,
And "work enough to do."

To have a heart for those who weep,
The sottish drunkard win;
To rescue all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin.
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoe,
To see that all can write and read—
Is "work enough to do."

The time is short—the world is wide,
And much has to be done;
This wondrous earth, and all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments fly on lightning's wings,
And life's uncertain too;
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do."

LIVE WITHIN YOUR MEANS.

We don't like stinginess. We don't like "economy," when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that the poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still, while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement, every luxury, every recreation, every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make an iceberg of himself—to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows—and to deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions—merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about.

But there is yet an economy, which is every man's duty, and which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness, and which must be practised, if the poor man would secure independence.

It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty, to live within his means; not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, we admit, and should never be taken into the account in our judgment of men. But competence should always be secured when it can be; and it almost always can be, by the practise of economy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon, or to raise us in the estimation of others, as to secure the consciousness of independence, and the constant satisfaction which is derived from its acquirement and possession.

We would like to impress this single fact upon the mind of every laboring man who may peruse this short article—that it is possible for him to rise above poverty; and that the path to independence, though beset with toils and self-sacrifices, is much pleasanter to the traveller, than any one he can enter upon. The man who feels that he is earning something more than he is spending, will walk the streets with a much lighter heart, and enter his home with a much more cheerful countenance, than he who spends as he goes, or falls gradually behind his necessities in acquiring the means of meeting them. Next to the slavery of intemperance, there is no slavery on earth more galling than that of poverty and indebtedness. The man who is everybody's debtor, is everybody's slave, and in a much worse condition than he who serves a single master.

For the sake of the present, then, as well as for the sake of the future, we would most earnestly urge upon every working man, to *live within his means*. Let him lay by something every day—if but a penny, be it a penny—it is better than nothing; infinitely better than running in debt a penny a day, or a penny a week. If he can earn one dollar, let him try, fairly and faithfully, the experiment of living on ninety cents. He will like it.

"People will laugh." Let them laugh. "They will call me stingy." Better call you stingy, than say you do not pay your debts. "They will wonder why I do not have better furniture, live in a finer house, and attend concerts and the play-house." Let them wonder, for a while; it won't hurt them, and it certainly won't you. By and by, you can have a fine horse, and fine furniture of your own, and they will wonder again, and come billing and cooing around you, like so many pleased fools. Try the experiment. Live within your means.

KEEP THE HEART ALIVE. The longer I live, the more expedient I find it to endeavor more and more to extend my sympathies and affections. The natural tendency of advancing years is to narrow and contract these feelings. I do not mean that I wish to form a new and sworn friendship every day, to increase my circle of intimates; these are very different affairs. But I find it conduces to my mental health and happiness to find out all I can which is amiable and loveable in those I come in contact with, and to make the most of it. [Bernard Barton.

The mind of the greatest man in the world is not so independent but that he may be subject to being troubled by the least jumble which is made around him—it need not be the noise of a cannon to disturb his thoughts; it need only be the noise of a weather-cock or pulley. [Pascal.

We can learn to read and write, but we cannot learn raillery; that must be a particular gift of nature; and, to tell the truth, I esteem him happy who does not wish to acquire it. The character of sarcasm is dangerous; although this quality makes those laugh whom it does not wound, it nevertheless never procures esteem.

NOTHING can we call our own, but death; and that small model of the barren earth, which serves as paste and cover to our bones. [Shakspeare.

TEMPERANCE, indeed, is a bridle of gold; and he who uses it rightly, is more like a God than a man. [Burton.

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OXYGENATED BITTERS.

NO Alcohol, no mineral, no injurious substance enters into the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

This invaluable medicine, acknowledged by all acquainted with its wonderful efficacy, to be the most remarkable preparation ever offered to the public, will cure DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, often after the case has been abandoned by the most skilful Physicians as hopeless. Flatulency, Acidity of the Stomach, any derangement of the Digestive Organs, Liver Complaints of the most aggravated nature, General Debility, Weakness of the Limbs, Coldness of the Extremities arising from want of Life in the Blood, Female Complaints or Irregularities, Physical Prostration of all kinds, Bilious Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bronchitis, and even Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Diarrhœa, and all Mercurial Diseases; Paralysis, Neuralgia, and all complaints of the Nervous System, even when bordering on Insanity; Painters' Cholic, or any disease caused by handling or working on lead or type, or using water drawn through lead pipe. For this reason alone, every family should make use of this remedy, as it is an infallible specific for the awful effects produced by using water which has in any way become impregnated with Lead, or other mineral substance, and the myriads who are now suffering from any form of these complaints, will find cure or relief, if they will give this medicine a fair trial. Often a single bottle will produce magic results. Examine the certificates, and judge for yourselves if what we say is not true, and that we offer the

Strongest and Best Certified Medicine in the World!

Physicians and Chemists of the highest standing give it their sanction. Merchants, Mechanics, Clergymen, Lawyers, Members of both Houses of Congress, Governors, Senators, Public Officers of all kinds, Citizens of every State and section of the country, persons of both sexes and of every age and condition of life, stamp it with their unqualified approbation. What stronger evidence, what more conclusive testimony can be asked to convince any that the OXYGENATED BITTERS have been a greater blessing to all classes and conditions of mankind than any medicine ever offered?

These truly remarkable results are due to the wonderful and peculiar tonic virtues of this preparation, and not to any stimulating effect whatever. As the stomach is the great laboratory of the system, and the strength and health of all the other organs depend upon its proper action, any derangement of its powers is more or less felt by the different functions. Hence, if we remove the cause, the various manifestations of weakness or disease will disappear. No Alcoholic Stimulant can permanently strengthen a weak stomach; it can no more give real energy than a whip can give strength to a jaded horse.

The Oxygenated Bitters build up and strengthen from the first, and drive out disease by giving tone, energy, and health to the entire system.

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Proprietors,
1y1 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

AUGUSTA DYE HOUSE.

IT is said that the work at the Augusta Dye House is done as well as at any place in the country, but not so quick. It is intended that that fault shall be remedied, and those sending work shall have it done as soon or sooner than at any other establishment.

All kinds of Silk, Cotton, and Woolen Dresses, dyed and finished in the best style. Also, Shawls, Mdkfs.; Ribbons, Veils, &c. Gents' and Boys' Garments dyed and pressed.

Also, Coats, Vests, Pants and Overcoats, cleansed, leaving a beautiful finish. Also, Shawls, Mdkfs., Carpets, Rugs, &c., cleansed to appear like new.

AGENCIES—S. Page & Co., Hallowell; W. Hawthorn, Bath; Mrs. E. B. Whitney, Gardiner; E. Marble, Richmond; C. Bishop, Winthrop; Mrs. Bradbury, Milliner, Waterville; C. G. Moffitt, Rockland; Mrs. M. L. Holbrook, Wiscasset. 6m3

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!
DEVINES' COMPOUND.

READER: have you a Cough? Does that Hectic Flush—those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—afford you pleasure? Do you wish to find a Remedy? Here is it—if not here, you look in vain. For Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and, if lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, a certain cure for Consumption. Safe for the Infant or for the Invalid, in any stage of weakness or debility. It possesses the most astonishing healing properties of any medicine ever discovered. Unlike any article now in use.

"Is it not as we prophesy?" Read this recent case.

MESSRS. S. D. FULLER & Co.: I had a severe cough for almost a year, with bleeding at the lungs, and raised a great quantity of bad matter, and have been under the care of one of the best physicians in Boston, and have used a great deal of medicine, but without any other effect than to grow worse; and my physician said I could not be cured. I commenced using Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge about five weeks since, and their use has done wonders for me. I think they have cured me, and feel thankful that so good a medicine is within the reach of the afflicted. JOSEPH PARKER,
Boston, May 5, 1853. No. 10 Tileston St.

S. D. FULLER & CO., Proprietors; Store No. 3 Tremont Temple, Boston.

Sold in Augusta by DILLINGAM & TITCOMB, WM. BLACK, and J. W. COFREN, where circulars may be found with certificates of cures. 6m34

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,
AT A BARGAIN.

CONSISTING of a HOUSE, STORE, BARN, and other outbuildings. Said buildings, together with two acres and one half of Land, also ninety acres in the immediate vicinity. Fifty acres of said lot are wood and timber, the remainder in tillage and pasture.

The above Real Estate is situated in Brighton Village, in the centre of the town where six roads are leading from different parts to said Village, where there is a good water power, on which there is a saw-mill, grist-mill, and other machinery, and a good chance for more. The same being twenty miles from Skowhegan, on the direct stage road leading to Moosehead Lake.

A good bargain will be given to any one who wishes to purchase the above Real Estate; and for further particulars inquire of ISAAC GARFIELD of Augusta, or the subscriber at the said Garfield's. DANIEL L. JONES.
Augusta, Jan. 23, 1854. 6w5

FOR SALE.

A STAND in the pleasant little village at Litchfield Corner, Me., consisting of a convenient Dwelling House and Stable in good repair, with water for all purposes in the cook-room; also an excellent garden lot, affording a very favorable location for a Mechanic's Shop or Store. This stand is situated opposite the Post-Office, and only a few rods from the Litchfield Liberal Institute, which is among the best and most popular institutions of the kind in the State. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on in this place to a considerable extent. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. C. QUINNAM.
Litchfield Corner, Nov. 15, 1853. 48tf

BRIGGS'
Green Mountain Vegetable Cement!

BROKEN China, Glass, Earthen Ware, and Fancy articles of every description, repaired and mended, making it as strong as before broken, without injuring its appearance.

This Cement, which has been proved to be of great strength—will be found particularly useful in every family; the simple manner of its application is alone a recommendation. The adhesive property which it contains is so wonderful that many things will rather break in a fresh place than where they have been mended with it. The variety of purposes for which it may be used are so numerous that it would be difficult to recite them. Its success in mending Glass, China, &c., is extraordinary, no ordinary degree of heat affecting it; and as the joints are scarcely perceptible, articles of this kind may be made useful for years, which otherwise would have been cast away.

☞ Pedlars, Merchants, and others, supplied on the most favorable terms by JOSIAH BRIGGS,
Inventor and Manufacturer, No. 20 East Market Place, Bangor.

Also for sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. W. EMERSON, No. 4 S mith's Block. 3m1

Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common *pasture weeds* a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over two thousand cases, and never failed except in two, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over five hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. A benefit is always experienced from the *first bottle*, and a *perfect cure is warranted* when taken according to the directions. He has given this medicine in every variety of humor, and to every age and condition, to every complexion and constitution, and always with the same result. Great numbers who have been doctoring for *twenty years*, and lost faith in every thing, said this might suit some cases, but not theirs; but by taking *one bottle* have been astonished at the effects of it. To give the readers an idea of its rise and progress: In May, 1852, when he first made it a business, he prepared it in a three gallon crock. In June, 1853, he sold four thousand three hundred and twenty bottles of it.

When he began to make it, he was advised to call it some wonderful foreign herb. But he says "NO! if you are not willing to be cured by *Roxbury weeds*, you can try *French roots*," and *Roxbury weeds* have succeeded to a charm; for even the palmiest days of Townsend's Sarsaparilla were no comparison to it at retail.

ORDWAY & WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass., exclusive Agents for New Hampshire; and sold in Augusta by WM. BLACK, and DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, and by Druggists generally throughout New England.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine. eop6m40

Pure Ground Spices.

100 BOXES Pure Ground Spices of all kinds, for sale by Oct. 4. HEDGE & BARTLETT, 80. Market Sqr.

QUADRILLE BAND.

H. FALES, from Boston, would respectfully announce that he has associated himself with Mr. J. COLE, and is prepared to *FURNISH MUSIC FOR BALLS, PRIVATE PARTIES, ASSEMBLIES*, and for all occasions where GOOD MUSIC is required.

Apply to H. FALES, at the Kennebec House, or to J. COLE, Grove St. 44

HORSE POWERS,
Separators, and Agricultural Implements.

THE subscriber, having refitted his Shops, is now prepared to answer all orders for

*Horse Powers,